T A CUTTING

"Happy New Year!"

THE CAMPBELL PRESS

AND THE VALLEY ECHO

Volume 33, Number 12 | Campbell, Santa Clara County, California | Thursday, December 26, 1935

Current Events Interpreted

On the threshold of a new year, America today looks back to see how far we have come in historic 1935, and looks also forward to surmise what 1936 will bring. The road has been steep and rocky and the path ahead is strewn with thorns, but withal the composite picture may be painted this year in oils of a brighter hue. We have seen our national debt grow under a staggering relief load; we have felt bruising repercussions of legislative attempts to cope with imponderable new problems. We shall see more of these; and unemployment is still unsolved. But the cycle of depression has run its course. We are recuperating. We are on our way.

National debt, representing the cost of calamitous depression, mounted rapidly during 1935 to reach the all-time high of $30,500,000,000, where it stands today. Unpaid costs of depression, then, have been $13,500,000,000, for the debt in 1929 was but $17,000,000,000. Still this is less than the 22 billions that the catastrophe of war cost us, for between 1917 and 1919 our national debt rose from 3 to 25 billions. Yet the present debt is more dangerously inflationary, since it is held largely by banks and institutions and not, as the war debt was, by the public. In 1936, however, we shall see it gradually begin to shrink.

Unemployment decreased, but not nearly enough, during the year now breathing its last. From about 11,000,000 12 months ago, the army of dispossessed's ranks have thinned two millions, today totalling around 9,000,000. This will remain throughout 1936 and perhaps always thereafter as one of the greatest problems in our national life. There is a new degree of permanency about technilogical unemployment. Machines are rapidly replacing men. The coming year will see the job of caring for the idle begin to shift back to local communities. Politics in this must go. Work must be created for the ablebodied, and the unfit must be fed.

Government has struggled-mightily through 1935. Never before have the people been so avidly interested in its workings, and never have they felt so strongly for or against its methods. Last spring we saw the supreme court run a rapier through the most gigantic experiment in history, the NRA. Social security act, Wagner labor disputes act, banking act, Guffey coal act, utility holding company act—all these became law in the year now dying. All aim toward more strict government control of business. Sharply, public opinion has split. Should we risk the dangers to personal liberty that control entails? Or should we trust unbridled economic forces that once betrayed us? The supreme court will speak momentously on this issue in 1936.

Business recovery, despite depressing weight of national debt and unemployment, despite confusion attending a maze of legislation, has raced ahead spectacularly in the past year. Recovery is, therefore, sound and deep-seated. All our productive activity today stands at 87 per cent of normal, compared with 65 per cent a year ago. Farm cash income, at more than $8,100,000,000, has gained 12 per cent. Virtually double their level of 12 months ago are steel operations, automobile production, and residential building. Electric power output has never been so high as it is today. And most of all this has come since August.

Industrial and mercantile concerns, 260 of them, took profits in the September quarter that were about 65 per cent greater than for the same period in 1934. For the three months ending December 31, they are certain of even better gains. Historic 1935 has witnessed resumption on every hand, of dividends suspended during 1931 to 1934, and the advance of many dividend rates. Profits of industry distributed to shareholders are reaching the biggest total in three years. Stock prices have gone sky-seeking in astonishing fashion. All listed Wall Street shares were worth 34 billions a year ago. Today they are worth 45 billions.

Historic 1935 is, truly, a fitting title for the year that will end to the accompaniment of great rejoicing on a midnight very soon. It is true that war clouds swirl over foreign lands, and that all the efforts of 1935 to sweep them away have served only to illustrate how near they really are to unleashing their awful thunder. Still, so long as they do hold off, America will carry on through 1936 the sound, steady recovery movement that took hold vigorously in historic 1935. One cannot peer through the impenetrable veil obscuring future time. But it is good to attend the birth of a new year knowing we have made momentous progress in the past one, and confident we shall continue to move forward in the one now dawning.

P.G.E. to Reduce Electric Rates

Householders generally throughout northern and central California are directly interested in the recent announcement of a forthcoming reduction in the cost of electric service to the home.

The new rates, which will become effective with the bills for December service, will enabel the housewife not only to use more electricity for the same money but, also, to increase her monthly consumption at a quite inconsiderable increase in expense. A practical illustration of the proposed schedule is as follows:

In all incorporated cities and towns the top rate for residential service is cut from 4.5 cents to 4 cents per kilowatt hour. This applies to the first 40 kilowatt hours, for which the charge will be $1.60, plus a 40 cents service charge, or $2 in all. Then supposing the household consumption to exceed 40 kilowatt hours, the charge for additional service up to 200 kilowatt hours will be at the rate of 2.5 cents instead of, as at present, 3.5 cents. This is particularly interesting for the reason that the average monthly domestic consumption of electricity is estimated at 60 kilowatt hours. For this amount the total charge will be but $2.50, a small increase compared with the advantages to be gained in domestic comfort and convenience, for under the old rate the charge would be $2.20. Then, of course, the saving increases with greater consumption, rising to about 21 per cent on 170 kilowatt hours.

A further practical illustration is afforded by estimates made by experts who make the domestic service problem their life study. They figure that a monthly consumption of 40 kilowatt hours will enable the housewife, with reasonable economy, to take care of her lighting fixtures, her refrigerator, radio, electric iron, toaster, percolator, waffle iron and vacuum cleaner. The trifling increase in consumption and expense which has been set forth will enable her to include the washing machine and auxiliary heater, besides making welcome additions to her lighting facilities. The inducement is great on the face of it.

The 40 cents service charge applies to all incorporated cities and towns in the San Francisco bay region. Elsewhere the service charge will be 50 cents. The percentages of reduction, however, will be practically the same.

The new rates for electric service have been made possible by the increased domestic consumption which resulted from the offer, made effective in the beginning of 1935, of a 50 per cent reduction in the charge for all electric service exceeding that reflected in the consumer's bill for the corresponding month of the previous year in the same location. The hope was expressed at the time that this offer would so stimulate the use of electricity as to justify a reduction in the regular schedules. So it has turned out.

Methodist Sunday School Christmas Program Monday

The Methodist Episcopal Sunday school held its annual Christmas program at the church Monday evening. The following program was given by members of the school.

Song: Away In A Manger, primary; Recitation: Merry Christmas, Freddie Myers; recitation: Not Too Little to Help, Buddy and Patty Whitmore; small speeches, Leland Brookstool; recitation, Charlie Keesling; recitation: Big In A Way, Leland Evans; vocal solo: Hark the Herald Angels Sing, Bernice Bernardasci; recitation: A Happy Secret, Mary Myers; recitation: Why I'm Here, Billy Green; chorus by Loyal Knight class: Clarence McCorkle, Grady McCorkle, David Farley, Donald Lantz, Claude Grizzle Jr., Loren Allen, Eugene Greene, Irvin McVey, Albert Evans; dialogue by Do It Now class, Madeline Byrnes and Margaret Bowling; vocal duet, Jerry Anderson and Carolyn Anderson; recitation drill: A Christmas Question Box, Jerry Anderson, Marion Dale, Alma Sutherland, Gloria Broadbent; piano solo, Neal Kennedy; recitation drill: The Animals Bold, Raymond McVea, Billie Green, Marvin McCorkle; recitation: Christmas Seeds, Evelyn Hiatt; vocal solo: Santa Claus Is Coming, Tommy Nicholls; recitation, Neal Kennedy; recitation: A Serious Talk With Santa, Marian Dale; song and drill: March of the Christmas Hours, Carol VanArsdale, Bernice Bernardasci, Carolyn Anderson; recitation: Just 'Fore Christmas, Tommy Nicholls; song: O Christmas Tree, primary; recitation: Last Christmas Wish, Bernice Bernardasci.

CHRISTMAS DINNER

The festive bird was attacked yesterday at the Dr. Frank R. Anderson home by the host and host, ess, their children, Mrs. Anderson's sister, Miss Gertrude Bohme, her mother, Mrs. Bohme, the doctors mother, Mrs. Anderson, Walter Smily, and Carl Johnson of San Jose.

LOCAL GIRL IS VICTIM OF AUTO CRASH

Miss Patricia Haggard of Campbell died Friday evening at O'Connor sanitarium as the result of an auto crash at the intersection of Meridian road and Moopark avenue. She was a passenger in the car of Alfred Furtado, headed toward San Jose.

The other car was driven by Dan Ono, a Japanese student of San Jose State college.

The body was shipped to Oklahoma for interment near the home of the deceased, Shady Point.

The young couple had planned to marry on Jan. 17.

Egg Grading Law Rigidly Enforced

Sacramento, Dec. 26—Indicating further statewide enforcement of the egg standardization laws is the report received today that 4,500 dozen eggs (54,000) had been ordered regraded by state and county agricultural officials in Bakersfield.

The report of the action was received by S. S. Rogers, chief of the bureau of fruit and vegetable standardization, state department of agriculture, from a supervising inspector who worked in close cooperation with County Agricultural Commissioner L. A. Burtch of Kern county.

The Bakersfield and Kern county eggs which attracted the attention of the officials were being sold as "large extras" whereas the quality did not meet that grade. All such eggs were turned back to the distributor and were replaced by eggs properly marked and graded in accordance with the state law.

Rogers reported that county agricultural commissioners in all parts of the state are intently enlaw as is indicated by the results obtained.

FROM SAN PEDRO

Mr. and Mrs. Ed Kennedy (Vivian Gill) of San Pedro spent the week-end in Campbell as guests of Mr. and Mrs. David Sanders. They were on their way to Cummings, to enjoy the Christmas season with Mrs. Kennedy's parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Gill.

Youngsters Are Entertained by Campbell Club

The Kiwanis club held another of its happy Christmas dinners Tuesday with about 30 youngsters of the community as guests, and judging by the spirit of the hour the "oldsters" got their full measure of joy out of the occasion.

Several Christmas and appropriate songs were given by the children and all. "Jingle Bells" was led by Jimmie Crawley and Lonnie Pierce, using some honest-to-goodness eastern sleigh bells as batons.

Mark Purmort as program chairman and Santa Claus, was ably assisted by John Paviso in dispensing the sweets and fruits.

The Rev. Edwin Bowling as speaker read Luke's story of the birth of Christ, and gave a short talk on the significance of that greatest of historical events.

Next Tuesday President George Burrow will pass over the gavel to S. N. Hedegard, who will be installed with his corps of officers.

Salmon Planting To be Doubled

San Francisco, Dec. 26—Twice as many salmon will be planted next season in California streams as were ever released in this state before, according to a statement made by the division of fish and game, department of natural resources.

To date more than 7,800,000 eggs have been taken by the division's experts, while heretofore the high mark was near 4,000,000. This increase in the egg take is attributable to the fact that at the last session of the legislature a tax of one-half cent a pound was made mandatory on commercial fishermen who take these fish. The fish and game commission estimates that this tax will net at least $20,000 a year, which will be used for salmon propagation work.

In order to take care of the excess of salmon eggs, a portion of the Mt. Shasta hatchery has been set aside for the work and arrangements made with the federal government to propagate the balance for California streams.

SCHOOL SUPPLIES - SMITH'S

Pictures the Weekly Movies Never Got — By Crosby

THE ACROBATIC AVIATOR TRYING TO THINK OF SOME DARE-DEVIL STUNT THAT WILL LAND HIS PICTURE IN THE SLIPPERY SHEET OF A SUNDAY PAPER.

A Letter From South Africa

Miss Ruth Cowles, a former resident of Campbell, writes her friends through the columns of The Press.

P. O. Bergvlei, Tvl.
South Africa
Nov. 17, 1935

Dear Folks:

This Sunday morning I awoke to the throb of drums in Alexandria township. Later on the drums vied for first place with church bells, and held their own. By the time you receive this greeting, it will be the time of Christmas bells for all of us, even for those of the drums. How it can be time for another Christmas, I simply cannot make out! It seems only yesterday that I was gloating over numerous rememberances from the Home Land, and with shame I realize that some of you have not yet received acknowledgement from me for those sweet rememberances. I don't deserve your forgiveness, but I ask it just the same. During the past week Mrs. Bridgman, Mrs. Taylor, and I have been haunting wholesale houses to find little gifts for our numerous children. I am wondering how all of mine can be squeezed, with their mothers, into the yard of the health center for our celebration of Christmas this year.

Since you last heard from me our work at the center has grown tremendously, almost doubling in the first nine months the whole work of the preceding 12. A deluge of new cases to be nursed in their homes has just necessitated the acquisition of an emergency nurse, making three Bantu nurses now employed by the center. Unless we have rain soon we shall have to keep this third nurse for many months, for wells are drying up and people are drinking their unclean dregs. Typhoid fever has already lifted its ugly head in spite of all our efforts last year to overcome it.

Unfortunately the finances of the center have not had the same rapid growth as the work; but after months of pegging away the tide seems to have turned. The first cheque from the government health department, subsidizing the nursing service, came last week. Another cheque for $500 is on its way from the Union Native Affairs department. The Martha Washington club has again put its shoulder to the wheel, and has recently held a garden party and sale for the benefit of the work. Best of all the people of the township have themselves organized a committee to raise additional funds for the center, and expect soon to start the building fund with a substantial gift from their own people. Recently a little mother who had been very ill and who had just lost her baby, handed me 12 cents as her contribution to the health center funds. And a big Zulu whose name I do not even know, gave me 50 cents as his contribution, saying he also wanted to have a part. So though we are still far from the goal which we had hoped to attain by this time, we know we shall attain with such a spirit working amongst the people, and I hope that by the time you hear from me again, I may be able to say that some of my dreams are becoming substantial realities. I have not begun to tell you the half of the story, but this letter must go without further addition to bring to each one of you my wishes for Christmas joy which shall enrich the whole New Year. And now as one old woman said to me today as she followed me out to the car after I had spent two hours on my knees dressing the burns of her daughter, "May the Lord bless you in all your work."

Very sincerely,
Ruth C. Cowles

NEW HOME

John Miranda is building a modern seven-room house with full basement on his property east of the bridge on Campbell avenue. The Campbell Lumber company has the contract to supply the materials.

CALIFORNIA
NEWS OF THE WEEK

Liquor Law Upheld

Los Angeles.—The validity of a penal code section prohibiting sale of liquor within prescribed distances from veterans' homes, prisons, reformatories; the University of California and the university farm at Davis has been upheld in a decision rendered by the Superior Court.

Winery Sabotaged

Selma.—Loss through sabotage of 57,000 gallons of wine and mash designed to be converted into brandy was reported by a local winery. Valves of tanks containing more than 222,000 gallons of finished wine and fermenting mash were opened by unknown persons and allowed to empty during the night. Loss was estimated at $42,000.

CCC To Enroll 3,250 in January

San Francisco.—California's Civilian Conservation Corps will offer enrollment to 3,250 men between 17 and 29 years of age during the first two weeks in January, State Enrollment Director C. C. Jones has announced. The full quota is 14,958.

New Hospital For Tehama

Red Bluff.—Construction of a new $100,000 county hospital was assured when the State board of equalization authorized this county to exceed its budgetary tax limitations in the sum of $55,000. The Works Progress Administration has alloted $45,027 for the project.

For Sales Tax Repeal

Sacramento.—More than 170,948 signatures are on file in the Secretary of State's office calling for the repeal of the State income tax. It will require 186,378 signatures to qualify the initiative for the ballot at the next general election.

Paroles Granted 83

San Quentin.—Christmas brought joy to 83 San Quentin convicts, granted paroles by the State board of prison terms and paroles. Because they had no employment awaiting them, about half of the recipients were not eligible for immediate release.

Caravan Trapped In Snows

Truckee.—Snowplows and tow cars were used to rescue 65 caravan automobiles trapped in heavy snowdrifts at Donner Summit on the Victory Highway. The cars were being driven to California for delivery to dealers and were not equipped with skid chains, when caught in a sudden storm.

Dope Famine In State

San Francisco.—Federal narcotics agents here revealed that the dope supply in California has suddenly dried up. Unable to find the exact cause for the famine, the narcotic agents say that addicts are able to get only driblets of their favorite "hop" and their underworld haunts are filled with shivering, shaking wretches.

Huge Tax Increase Seen

San Francisco.—The California State Chamber of Commerce forecasts that by 1950 the new social security taxes will rise to a point double the present state revenues. The forecast indicates only a moderate increase to the total state taxes next year, with a jump in 1937 increasing the total around 50 per cent over current taxes.

Vacation Project For Mendocino

Berkeley.—Options on a 6,000-acre tract in Mendocino County have been acquired by the Federal Resettlement Administration for development of a new recreational area. About 500 men will be employed by January 1, erecting buildings, constructing trails and damming the Little North Fork of Big Bear River for swimming and boating activities.

Birth Rate Increases

Sacramento.—Contrary to the trend in most other parts of the nation, California's birth rate is on the increase. During the first seven months of this year, 45,614 births were recorded—the largest number for the corresponding period during the past four years. 7.5 per cent of the births were in families who were on relief.

Game Law Violator Sentenced

Weaverville.—Arrested for operating a 75-mile trap line for bear and other fur bearing animals, using spike jawed traps baited with deer meat and catching the deer in snares, Harry Nonemaker was given the choice of a $300 fine or 150 days in jail. Officers found venison baits weighing from five to fifty pounds, as well as 65 snares, four bear pens and 45 gallons of bear oil.

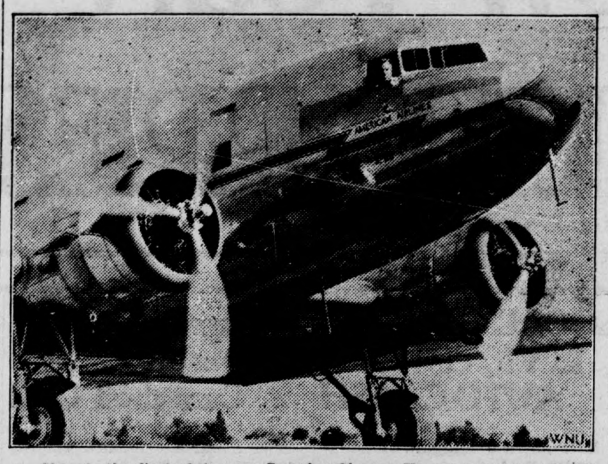
River Span Dedicated

Sacramento.—The $994,000 Tower Bridge, linking Sacramento and Yolo Counties, is now open for traffic, after dedicatory ceremonies led by Governor Frank F. Merriam. The bridge has a 200-foot lift span.

City Leads In Tax Payments

San Francisco.—This city for a second year leads the nation in its record for tax payments. Tax delinquency has been reduced from 5.35 per cent to 3.33 per cent, a national record for both years.

'BIGGEST PLANE' GIVEN TEST



Here is the first of the new Douglas Sleeper Transport planes, built at Santa Monica, ready for a test flight. In luxury and completeness the new transport planes far surpass any plane in present operation in the United States. Gross weight is 24,000 pounds; wing span 95 feet, and overall height 16 feet, 4 inches. Eight roomy sections, four on each side of a broad aisle comprise the interior of the passenger cabin. Berths are several inches longer than standard railroad berths.

CARDS READY FOR THE ROSE BOWL

Here is the Stanford team in one of their work-outs in preparation for the New Year's Day game with Southern Methodist University at the Pasadena Rose Bowl. In all probability—unless Moscrip's knee injury fails to mend—this is the lineup that will oppose the Mustangs. Backfield, left to right: Hamilton, Paulman, Grayson, Coffis; line, left to right: Topping, Beedle, Reynolds, Muller, Rouble, Adams, Moscrip.

Loses Out

A civil service examination eliminated Russell Bevans (shown above) as a candidate for the Registrar of Motor Vehicles, a $5,000 a year job to which he was appointed by the late Governor Rolph. Bevans failed to place among the first three candidates, one of which will be selected for the post by Ray Ingels, director of motor vehicles.

Record For Betting

Santa Anita.—When this race track opened its gates Christmas day for winter racing, it boasted the largest battery of pari-mutuel machines ever seen on any track in America. There are 200 selling devices, topping the recent Suffolk Downs meeting in Boston by 11 machines.

Famed Dog Slain

Santa Clara.—"Katmai," Father Bernard Hubbard's famous lead sled dog and companion of his Alaskan explorations, was found dead with a bullet hole through his brain, near Lake Tahoe. The dog had been with Father Hubbard 14 years and was credited with saving his life many times.

Their Majesties

Jack and Helen Patterson, residents of Yosemite, have been "elected" king and queen of the winter sports season now in full swing in the Valley. At the Badger Pass Ski Slopes an innovation is the "up ski" which pulls the skiiers back to the summit for another try.

Visalia To Have Armory

Visalia.—City officials are considering possible sites for a National Guard Armory, to be constructed here under a $75,000 W. P. A. work order.

Drive For State Lottery

Sacramento.—A drive to place an initiative on the 1936 ballot creating a State lottery to raise money for old age pensions has been launched here. Backing it are Assemblymen Henry P. Meehan of Oakland and William Moseley Jones of Los Angeles, both EPIC Democrats.

TOPNOTCHERS by KET

His 500th Lion

Bruce is the only man in the world who kills lions for a living. He is official lion hunter of California. Bruce estimates he has trekked 40,000 miles trailing the varmints over the State and has killed 500 lions since joining the game commission in 1919.

© WNU

POULTRY

POULTRY SUPPLIES DOWN; MORE EGGS

U. S. Bureau Sees Decline in Prices During Year.

Supplied by the United States Department of Agriculture.—WNU Service.

Relatively short supplies and high prices for poultry are in prospect, says the Bureau of Agricultural Economics in its annual outlook report.

Eggs, however, will increase in supply and decline in price. There will be an increased hatch of young chicks in the spring of 1936. Prices of both poultry and eggs will decline in the latter half of the year.

There are more young chickens in farm flocks now than a year ago, but poultry receipts are not likely to reflect fully this increase until late next spring, because of a tendency to save a larger than usual proportion of pullets for layers.

There are also more laying birds in farm flocks now than a year ago. This means an increase in egg production.

The bureau says that on the basis of volume of output, the hatchery industry in 1935 had the best year since 1930. Fairly sharp increases were reported from all sections of the country.

The higher egg prices are causing an expansion in commercial egg producing areas of the Pacific coast, and large supplies of eggs from that section can be expected at eastern markets during 1936.

Consumer demand for eggs, it is stated, will depend upon consumer income and upon the price of eggs in relation to that of competitive foods. The bureau believes that consumer demand for eggs will increase.

Chicks With Short Legs Caused by Diet of Hens

Newly hatched chicks with unusually short and shaky legs have been a puzzle to poultrymen.

Now poultry specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture have found that short-legged chicks often come from eggs laid by confined hens, which receive feed lacking satisfactory protein concentrates.

They found that not all meat meals furnish the proper kind of supplement for confined breeding stock. Several diets which contained meat meal as the sole protein supplement caused the hens to lay eggs from which short-legged chicks hatched. At the same time normal chicks hatched from eggs laid by hens receiving different kinds of meat meals as the only protein source.

Green grass, milk, and some meat meals contain the factor necessary to prevent these short-legged chicks. Rations for confined breeding stock, the specialists advise, should include milk, alfalfa leaf meal, and cod-liver oil.

Feeding Mash and Grain

The amount of grain fed to chickens depends upon the season of the year and the condition and production of the birds. The proportion of the grain to the mash is as important as the amounts of either. If the mash mixture fed is low in protein, less grain should be fed than when a mash mixture high in protein is being used. The amount of mash consumed is regulated to a great extent by the grain fed. At the beginning of the laying year the birds should consume slightly more grain than mash. The proportion of grain will be decreased as production increases and as the season advances until the birds are eating nearly equal parts of grain and mash. As a general rule, feed the layers so as to have them eating slightly more mash than grain per day during the period of highest egg production.—Los Angeles Times.

Corn Supplies Heat

Nearly all farm raised grains can be used in feeding hens, but corn is the most efficient in supplying heat, says the Wisconsin Agriculturist. The amount of grain that a group of hens will consume varies, but where the grain is fed in the litter it is generally recommended that 12 to 14 pounds of scratch grain per 100 hens be fed daily. It is essential that the birds go to roost with full crops. Therefore, usually two-thirds of the daily ration of scratch grain is fed late in the afternoon; the other one-third can be thrown into the litter in the morning.

With the Poultrymen

Bloody eggs may result from a large blood clot diffused throughout the entire albumen or may be the result of an injured oviduct giving forth blood in the albumen.

• • •

Hens should be given all the grain they want in the morning. Enough should be scattered in the litter to keep them busy for some time.

• • •

Contrary to popular belief, the average capon does not grow to be twice the size of the average cockerel when mature.

The New Year Is Here

By Helen Gaisford

TOM MURDOCK was a thief. For a year and a half he had lived well, mingled in good society, and occasionally baffled the police with a "little job."

He wasn't greedy. He took just enough to keep himself in comfort and to permit the privilege of certain charities.

To Tom Murdock the appeal of his profession was not profit but the ever-present danger. He reveled in that.

Until the Morrison's New Year's eve ball. He had gone, not to welcome in the New Year, but because of the opportunity the revelry would afford for a rich haul.

It was by merest chance he met the girl. He might have gone on all evening, dancing with fat old dowagers who gratefully called him "a dear boy," and sizing up their jewels at his convenience. But one of these "prospects" introduced him to her niece. "She's been wanting to meet you, dear boy! I've told her all about you, and she says you are the man she's looking for."

He knew, the moment they met, that he belonged to her.

"I'm full of good resolutions tonight," he told her, "all because I've met you."

"I don't take much stock in New Year's resolutions myself," she answered, "but I did make one—not to wear many jewels tonight. There

"I Am Full of Good Resolutions Tonight," He Told Her.

have been too many robberies lately."

"I don't think you need worry. I'm sure no more will happen."

The hour of midnight found them in the conservatory. "Wait," he pleaded as she started up.

"But shouldn't we join in 'Auld Lang Syne' to see the New Year in?"

"Not this time. This year we're seeing in a whole new life." He held her hand and looked deep into her eyes. "I'm not much of a bargain, but I want you to know that I'm going to make you proud of me. So proud I hope, that you'll marry me. Because I'm in love with you."

"This is so sudden!" she cried, and they both laughed at the trite answer.

"Nonsense!" he insisted. "Why, I met you away back last year." He kissed her and she did not resist.

But later when they returned to the ball room a man stepped up and touched his arm. "Jig's up," the man said quietly. "You're under arrest."

"I? Isn't there some mistake?"

"Not a chance. We've got you with the goods this time. Might as well come quietly."

"Of course. Mind if I say good-by to the lady? I promise I'll come right back. I won't be out of your sight, you know, and you can shoot if I try to get away."

"Here she comes now. Tell her anything you like."

She joined them. "Oh, here you are. I thought you were right behind me. Why, Captain Barry! What's the matter?"

"You know him?" asked Tom in surprise.

"Yes, we're old friends. But why—?"

"My dear, it's going to take longer, maybe a lot longer than I thought. I can't ask you to wait—but may I at least write you now and then?"

"You're going away?" He nodded. "Of course, write to me. Here's my address." She wrote nervously, crumpled the first card, and gave him the second. "I'll write to you, too," she promised. "I—I think I love you, Tom." She turned and fled.

"Well, let's get going." The two men crossed the dance floor, got their wraps, and went out together into the cold night.

"I'd like to ask one favor, captain," Tom said. "Please don't tell her. I couldn't stand for her to know."

"Me tell?" He thought of a crumpled calling card, slipped into his hand, that he had read while putting on his coat. "Don't tell him I was the detective who tipped you off he'd be here tonight."

"Not me," the captain promised. "That's my New Year's resolution."

© Western Newspaper Union.

Beethoven Would Appease Goethe's Anger at Homage

Goethe and Beethoven were taking the cure at Carlsbad. They spent much time together but as they were always followed by crowds of admirers they chose the most solitary spots for their walks. Soon, however, their retreat was discovered and again people followed them and passers-by respectfully stopped and took their hats off. This irritated Goethe terribly and he complained of the impossibility of escaping homage.

"Never mind, Your Excellency," remarked Beethoven. "Perhaps these homages are meant for me!"—From Anecdotes on Goethe.

Great Minds

Every great mind seeks to labor for eternity. All men are captivated by immediate advantages; great minds alone are excited by the prospect of distant good.—Schiller.

Rid Yourself of Kidney Poisons

DO you suffer burning, scanty or too frequent urination, backache, headache, dizziness, loss of energy, leg pains, swellings and puffiness under the eyes? Are you tired, nervous—feel all unstrung and don't know what is wrong?

Then give some thought to your kidneys. Be sure they function properly for functional kidney disorder permits excess waste to stay in the blood, and to poison and upset the whole system.

Use Doan's Pills. Doan's are for the kidneys only. They are recommended the world over. You can get the genuine, time-tested Doan's at any drug store.

DOAN'S PILLS

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
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Hiscox Chem. Wks., Patchogue, N.Y.

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20c tins
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North China Moves for "Autonomy"

This scene at Tientsin in 1932 is being re-enacted as Japanese troops are being massed in North China, where it is expected they will be used to enforce the declaration of "autonomous" governments in five provinces. Armored trains, such as the one shown at left above, have carried the troops inland. In the insets are Gen. Ho Ying-chin (left), forced to vacate Peiping, and Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, the Chinese dictator.

By WILLIAM C. UTLEY

TWENTY-FIVE counties of the province of Hopei, in North China, on November 25 declared themselves divorced from the central Chinese government at Nanking, and set up an autonomous, or independent, government under the leadership of Yin Ju-keng, commissioner of the demilitarized zone. The 25 counties aggregate approximately 8,600 square miles and are inhabited by 5,000,000 people.

The Yin Ju-keng government, it is believed, will prove to be the first effective culmination of an "autonomy" movement that may gather under its wing the five provinces of North China, namely Hopei, Chahar, Suiyan, Shansi and Shantung. Such autonomy for these provinces would mean the complete failure of the Chiang Kai-shek dictatorship north of the Yellow river.

More than that, it would probably mean the spread of the rapidly expanding Japaneses empire farther into the Asiatic continent until Japanese control on the continent would be extended over an area approximating China itself in size. North China would become little more than another Mauchukuo.

To the average observer and certainly to the Nanking government the "autonomy" movement is purely a Japanese project. Yin Ju-keng is famed for his willingness to "cooperate" with Japanese military leaders. His wife is a Japanese.

Japanese army officials have been reported to have been fostering the autonomy movement secretly for many months. Only in the past few weeks Maj. Gen. Kenji Doihara, of the Japanese army intelligence corps, and famed as the "empire builder" of the "land of the rising sun," has arrived on the scene and has openly worked for the secession and autonomy of the five provinces. It is certain that he will not be satisfied with a victory only in a few counties of one province. And the Japanese army has backed him up to the extent of warning Gen. Chiang Kai-shek not to interfere.

Quirks of Japanese Politics.

It is, of course, true that Tokyo has hinted that Doihara is overstepping his authority, and that Japanese troops have been mobilized lately in these provinces only to protect communications and maintain order in the face of any civil outbreaks or communistic uprisings. However, it is customary for the military faction in Japanese politics to assume the aggressive, with the rather mild objection of the civilian government as something of a bluff to appease the injury felt by foreign nations who have interests in areas where the Japanese empire is expanding.

It is known that in Peiping and Tientsin autonomy demonstrations have been instigated by the Japanese. One of the most spectacular demonstrations was in the latter city, and was staged by 300 members of the famed Chinese Dare-to-Die" army, many of them wearing new uniforms closely resembling those of the Japanese army. They left their uniforms in their headquarters in a lecture hall afterwards—for the Japanese soldiers to collect. On occasions handbills exhorting the populace to revolt in favor of an autonomous government have floated to earth under the roar of airplanes—which could only have been Japanese. Japanese soldiers have constantly moved inland, even through the Great Wall of China, to make sure that no railroad cars will be allowed to pass to the south where they might be loaded with troops of the Nanking government and returned. Nipponese army officials have confiscated Chinese school books and removed from them passages which might be construed as anti-Japanese. And these same officials have repeatedly been accused of hiring professional Chinese agitators (at 40 to 60 cents a day) to stir up trouble.

The Japanese claim is that the autonomous movement is a natural one entirely founded and furthered by the Chinese in the provinces involved. They point out that the Nanking rule drains these already poverty-stricken people by excessive taxes, and at the same time gives them little or no benefit. But the Chinese people in the territory literally do not know what it is all about. They are confused, bewildered. Like Chinese everywhere, they have no interest in politics. That, indeed, has been the chief stumbling block in the path of Gen. Chiang-Kai-shek's attempt to unify China under one government.

Yet Nanking's hands are tied. While there are not enough Japanese troops in North China today to enforce the rule of Japan's army chiefs, Nanking knows that troops could—and would—be speedily dispatched from Corea or Japan itself to meet any emergencies. Accordingly, at a nod from Japanese officials in Tientsin or Peiping, Chinese officials comply. Two outstanding examples of this were the recent retirement of the mayor of Peiping, known to oppose the autonomy movement, and the return of Chinese Minister of War Ho Ying-chin from Peping to Nanking, both at the suggestion of the Japanese officials.

Tokyo Ignores Protests.

Nanking's protests to Tokyo are ignored because of Japan's insistence that the autonomy movement is strictly of Chinese origin. Yet it is known that in all of these autonomous governments planned, the administrations will have to be decidedly pro-Japanese.

That the government of Yin Ju-keng in Hopei is to be the model for other pro-Japanese autonomies to come is apparent from his declaration:

"From today the demilitarized zone will be separated from the central government and will institute and carry out an autonomous regime as the first voice of a federation of provinces with a view toward maintaining peace in eastern Asia.

"We, the undersigned, hope that the people, the public organs and the military and political leaders of the various provinces will rise up with us to suppress the criminals and arch-enemies of the nation, to draft a constitution, and choose wise and able men for the administration of the country."

This is directly in line with the program desired for the five North China provinces by Doihara, the "empire builder." And only a few days after the proclamation, Gen. Sun Cheh-yuan, commissioner of the Chinese garrison at Peiping-Tientsin, upon whom Doihara is known to have exerted extreme pressure, circulated a telegram proclaiming the intention of Hopei and Chahar provinces to form an autonomous state.

What Japan Wants.

What does all this "autonomy" business mean for Japan, for North China and the rest of the world? For Japan it means political economic and industrial control of another great slice of territory that once belonged to China. There is much cotton in Hopei and opportunity for planting more, to take the place of cotton that Japan must now import from the United States and from India. There is iron ore and coal, vastly important in building the naval parity which Japan is demanding from Great Britain and the United States, although not enough iron and coal, according to research scientists, to warrant the expense and the responsibility of complete Japanese conquest and government of North China.

Such a complete subjection would undoubtedly be ruinous to Japan, already financially burdened as she is. Much better to allow these North China provinces to govern themselves, under the "protecting" wing of the Japanese army of occupation, with free trade privileges for Tokyo.

Great Britain, the United States and other powers would be far more seriously hurt commercially by the establishment of a "Manchukuo of North China" than they were by the establishment of the present Manchukuan rule itself, for their commercial interests in North China are much greater. As a result, Secretary of State Hull and Sir Samuel Hoare, British minister of foreign affairs, simultaneously demanded Japanese explanation of apparent violations of the Nine-Power treaty which guarantees the territorial integrity of China. This treaty, signed by the nine leading powers of the world, with the exception of Russia, at the Washington conference in 1922, was formed as the organic international law to apply to all future controversies in the Far East. All of the signatories are bound to respect not only the sovereignty and territorial integrity of China, but the administrative integrity as well. Secretary Hull claims that this provision is directly involved at the present time, because "an effort is being made to bring about a substantial change in the political status and condition of several of China's northern provinces."

Claim Treaty Was Misnomer.

Japan's claim is that such a thing as the territorial and administrative integrity of China never existed.

Political economists believe that the best any central Chinese government ever will do is administer a part of China. Much of what is known as China is poorer than even the heavily populated cities, even though its population is comparatively sparse. In five of the northwestern provinces, which make up 29 per cent of the total area, there is only 5 per cent of the population, and because of the poor quality of the land this population is difficult to support.

Also, much of China is too backward to be governed well. For instance, there is the province of Szechuen; it has 50,000,000 inhabitants and not a mile of railroad!

Since Baron Pompeo Aloisi of Italy pointed out to the League of Nations council at Geneva the inconsistency of applying sanctions to Italy in the Ethiopian incident and not applying them to Japan in the North China and indeed the Manchurian incidents, many a parallel has been drawn between the two. There are technical differences that destroy the parallel, however.

Nippon Is Subtle.

For one thing Japan has been a much more subtle aggressor against China than Italy has against Ethiopia. Japan has effected the submission of Chinese army leaders before invading, not after.

Another difference is that China has not appealed to the league yet, whereas Haile Selassie's appeals were loud, long and unmistakable.

Meanwhile the conquest of the Japanese empire becomes clearer and clearer. Pescadores and Formosa in 1895; Port Arthur in 1904; Karafuto in 1905; Corea in 1910; mandates over the Pacific islands north of the equator in 1920; the puppet state of Manchukuo in 1932; Jehol added to it in 1933.—Are the next to be the puppet states of Hopei, Chahar, Sulynan, Shansi and Shantung?

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Where Does the World Get Its Supply of Oil?

Three Nations Control Output of Industries' Lifeblood.

Discussion of oil embargoes in connection with the Italo-Ethiopian war raises the question: "Where does the world get its oil?" Petroleum deposits have been found in every continent except Antarctica, but well-defined pools are widely scattered. Actually, a very few nations control the supply of this lifeblood of modern industry.

"Three countries produce about 81 per cent of the world's petroleum output," says the National Geographic society. "These are the United States, Soviet Russia and Venezuela. If all three should cut off their oil supplies, many steamships, trucks, automobiles, armored tanks, airplanes and railroads all over the world would be stopped, as well as industries depending on oil for fuel or lubrication. Great Britain, through her control of distribution of oil produced in her dominions and colonies, and in many other countries, also is a powerful factor in the world's oil situation.

Italy Produces Little Oil.

"A general oil embargo would practically threaten Italy's motors with starvation, for Italy, in the entire year of 1934, produced only as much oil as the United States does in about two hours.

"Almost 99 per cent of the world's oil comes from only twelve countries. Italy is but one of the many nations which would have to combine their petroleum resources to make up the other 1 per cent.

"While the three leading nations are making production history by their thundering progress along the oil trail, four others follow them in a group, although many laps behind—Rumania, Iran (Persia), Netherlands Indies, and Mexico. Almost neck and neck, five more follow along: Colombia, Argentina, Peru, India, and Trinidad, which produce less than 1 per cent of the world's annual output each.

Oil Also Found Under Water.

"The distribution of petroleum seems to show a slight preference for the western hemisphere and for the northern side of the equator. Nevertheless, it is found in such extremes as Iraq, where iron-muscled Kurds work in July heat at 128 degrees in the shade, and north of Point Barrow in Alaska, where frozen clods of oil-soaked earth are burned as a substitute for coal.

"Water, as well as earth, may lie above petroleum. Venezuela's Lake Maracaibo, black with oil, is studded with derricks which workmen reach by bridges of narrow planks from the shore, and is supervised from a floating camp on a barge. The Summerland field of Santa Barbara county, California, extends beyond the shoreline of the Pacific, so that derricks wade into the ocean to draw up oil from several hundred feet below sea level.

"The United States leads the world in oil production. Recently a diamond jubilee marked the industry's seventy-fifth anniversary since Col. Edwin Drake sank the country's first oil well 70 feet into the rich Appalachian field at Titusville, Pa. Oil is still produced in Pennsylvania, especially for the manufacture of lubricants.

Texas Fields Date From 1901.

"In 1901 the rich Texas oil fields were brought in, starting a branch of the industry which in 1934 produced $36,000,000 worth of oil, more than the combined production of the two next richest areas, Oklahoma and California. The latest spectacular development is that of the Louisiana Gulf coast, which doubled its production in 1934. One geologist estimates that the United States, already producing 61 per cent of the world's oil from its two million acres of oil fields, actually has more than a billion acres untouched.

"Running second, Soviet Russia's government-controlled oil production rose in 1934 to 166,000,000 barrels, with acres and acres of oil seepages undeveloped or even unprospected.

"Venezuela keeps third place at a gait which is amazing, in view of the fact that commercial production began there less than twenty years ago. Petroleum constitutes 75 per cent of the country's exports. Rumania, taking fourth place from Iran in 1934, still has many undeveloped areas.

Advice of Old Usable for Straight Thinking Today

When we become angry our thinking gets crooked, and when we grow too fond of ways that are not right we cannot properly judge what is the true course to follow. Archbishop Adalberon, when presiding nearly a thousand years ago at an assemblage for the choice of a king for Lower Lorraine, in what is now France, warned his hearers of these obstacles to clear thinking by saying:

"Let us act in such sort that hatred stifle not reason, and affection distort not truth."

Could there be a better expression of what should be the attitude of folks today?

Dog Saved 40 Persons

One of the most intelligent dogs was "Barry," a St. Bernard belonging to the famous St. Bernard Hospice in the Swiss Alps. Before he was shot by a man who mistook him for a wolf, he saved the lives of 40 travelers who were lost and near death in snowstorms, one being a little girl whom he carried to safety.

15,000 Parts in Car

There are about 15,000 separate parts in the modern automobile.

WHEN TIRE DELAYS STOLE PROFITS—
SENT DELIVERY COSTS SKYWARD . . .

THEY CHANGED TO

Firestone

GUM-DIPPED TIRES

TIRE delays were playing havoc with this man's business. Treads wore down fast — they failed to hold on slippery pavements. The situation was serious — something had to be done to lower costs and maintain on-time deliveries.

So he changed to Firestone Gum-Dipped Tires! And now his troubles are over! For Firestone Tires are built with patented construction features and stand up under most gruelling conditions.

The Gum-Dipped cord body prevents internal friction and heat—chief cause of premature wear and blowouts. The two extra layers of Gum-Dipped cords securely lock the massive non-skid tread and cord body together. These patented features are used in no other tire.

See your nearby Firestone Auto Supply and Service Store or Firestone Tire Dealer. Start reducing your operating costs today.

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The Campbell Press and The Valley Echo
Published Every Thursday at Campbell, California, by
HARRY C. SMITH
WILLIAM OLSEN ..... Advertising Director
Entered as second class matter Sept. 30, 1904 at the Postoffice at Campbell, Calif., under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.
Subscription, $1.50 year in advance. Advt. Rates on Application.
Member California State Press Ass'n.

AND A HAPPY NEW YEAR!

The slate is wiped clean, now, and all of us may start afresh. A new year is dawning, and we are bidding the bells, in the immortal words of Tennyson, to "ring out the old, ring in the new."

And in no year, in no year since recovery began, have we been able to so joyously, so confidently say to our fellow man, "Happy New Year!"

There are momentous issues stirring in the world today. What the coming year will bring us no man can say, but all of us are certain of one thing. Times will be better in 1936. There is no question of that.

As to business conditions, we have the word of Leonard P. Ayres, one of the few economists who predicted the crash in 1929, that things will go on getting better through the coming year. He estimates the improvement at anywhere from eight to 12 per cent.

Twelve months ago today we didn't know that farm incomes would be 25 per cent better in the year to come, that stocks would be 50 per cent higher, that tax receipts of the state of California would be up some 20 per cent.

California faced great hardships a year ago. The biggest budget in history had to be met. Today state finances are still in something of a muddle. But they are in so much less of a muddle than they were then!

Internationally, things have happened that were never dreamed of in years past. The world has declared itself for peace. And if the people have anything to say about it, there will be peace in 1936 and thereafter.

Every way you look at it on this, the dawn of a new year, California and the nation are headed for big things in 1936.

One can mean it, then, when he says this year, "and a happy New Year!"

* * * * *

PEACE!

Slowly, gradually, but nevertheless effectually, peace is spreading its wings over the world. And while such a statement at a time when bombs are falling on Ethiopia may seem sheer wish-thinking ,it nevertheless has its roots in the facts of that present conflict.

Whether or not the League is a good thing, and despite the fact that its driving power has been provided by the selfish desires of England, the nations of the world have recently taken a step that would have seemed impossible a few years ago. That step is sanctions, or the embargo on shipment of goods to an aggressor country in war.

Last week there occurred an incident even more astonishing, even more indicative of the fact that the peoples of all nations are determined to prevent war. Sir Samuel Hoare, British foreign secretary, was forced to resign because he was party to a deal which would have been accepted as matter-of-fact a number of years ago. The deal would have betrayed the new code of justice among nations by giving Italy more than half the country she had invaded.

When nations renounced war, when England championed the cause of peace in Ethiopia, they may have been not quite sincere. But the people are sincere. They don't want war. And what they desire is, in the end, what must be done. Peace! We may yet attain it.

* * * * *

PROSPERITY IS HERE!

A former governor of California came out boldly the other day with the flat declaration that "prosperity is really here" in California. He didn't make the usual qualifying statements, or say that we are on our way, or that depression is fading. He said simply that prosperity is here.

And Friend W. Richardson—it was he talking—ought to know whereof he speaks, at least in-so-far as banking conditions indicate the trend of business. Richardson is now superintendent of banks.

"The increase in sales of real estate of banks in liquidation shows that prosperity is really here," he said. "Farm lands and small homes are in demand. Collections on loans are increasing. Several banks will pay out nearly in full."

Banks are not going broke in California these days. Altogether, state and national institutions included, 97 failed between 1930 and 1935. And the manner in which liquidation of these is working out is a heartening thing for many thousands of depositors.

If the stockholders' liability law is sustained in the courts, Richardson pointed out ,there will be $1,000,000 immediately available for dividends, with prospects for more in the offing.

The year 1933, when the memorable bank holiday had to be declared, was the high point in bank failures. In all 34 went broke then. But we have come a long way since that fateful time. It is indeed beginning to look as though we may now stand up with Mr. Richardson and confidently proclaim, "Prosperity is here!"

* * * * *

THOU SHALT NOT KILL

There were children in California who had no Christmas this year. A little girl of nine who lived in Niles was one of them. A boy of 14 who lived in Oakland was the other.

Both were killed just a few days before Christmas, when they were expecting Santa and all sorts of good things —when they were expecting death least of all.

A heavy truck sped by to crush out the life of the little girl as she was crossing he highway. The rear wheel of a big truck's trailer caught the boy as he started to cross the street at an intersection.

The very same day, on the highway near Fresno, a bride of four months was left widowed when her husband, who was pushing their stalled automobile, was mangled by a truck which struck him from behind and then fled.

While this frightful slaughter goes on, is it any wonder that the whole state, that the whole nation is today thoroughly aroused and thoroughly determined to bring safety back to our highways?

Each person ought to include among his New Year's resolutions this year a solemn pledge to drive carefully, and thereby obey that commandment "Thou Shalt Not Kill." And we should promise ourselves not to let our own lives be snuffed out by those who tear up and down the highways with a great disregard for others.

Remembering the unfortunates who had no Christmas this year may help us to increase our own chances of staying alive for many more Christmases to come.

* * * * *

TAXPAYERS' PARADISE LOST

The ingenious scheme to set up a small, exclusive taxpayers' paradise within California where inhabitants would pay no state taxes is beginning to crumble about the ears of its Hollywood promoters.

It is too bad we all can't move onto an Indian reservation where the burdensome state taxes don't apply. But since we can't, the scheme will never be more than a highly imaginative scenario writer's dream of Utopia.

The plan was to get a 99-year lease on a 50 square mile slice of the Palm Springs reservation, sub-lease this desert territory at the foot of the San Jacinto mountains, give the Indians a 20 per cent cut, and then cash in on a boom-time migration into their land of dreams. Most of their customers were to have been movie people.

How far the promoters got before the plan was uncovered the other day is really astonishing. They slipped a bill through the senate in the last session legalizing their 99-year leasing scheme. The measure is now before the Indian affairs committee of the house.

Citizens of Palm Springs, fashionable resort just outside the reservation, are thoroughly aroused. They have held mass meetings and sent protests to all California delegates to congress. Already some 1,100 white persons have moved on to the reservation to live in huts and squatter settlements after renting land by oral agreement with the Indians.

There they have defied all efforts of state tax collectors, and the federal government has backed them up.

In its final analysis the plan is, of course, ridiculous. We all dislike heavy taxes, and California will have to find some way to lighten them. But providing a haven where a few can dodge paying entirely, is no solution. It merely leaves a bigger load for the rest of us to carry.

And so, as the tide of protest spreads throughout California, this plan to avoid the "white man's burden" of taxation by moving in with the red man, will probably get the squashing it deserves.

Small Mouth Bass To be Introduced Here In Quantity

San Francisco, Dec. 26—Anglers who enjoy taking small mouth black bass, famous fighter of eastern lakes and streams, are informed by the division of fish and game that plans are proceeding rapidly to propagate and distribute this species in greater number in California.

In line with this work, an engineer of the division, C. O. Elliger, has been surveying and laying out a system of ponds and buildings on newly acquired state property at Elk Grove. This tract, recently purchased, is about 40 acres in extent, one mile north of Elk Grove and 18 miles south of Sacramento, although at present the division is interested in developing only 25 acres there.

An office, garage and residence for the wardens will be erected first, then excavation for the ponds will begin. Brood stock will be held in one of the ponds to furnish the eggs and fry. Other ponds will care for the fry until they have developed sufficiently for release in lakes and streams.

In addition to the bass ponds, other ponds will be constructed wherein fish reclaimed from flooded zones in freshet ard snow melting times can be held in safety until their ultimate transfer to other waters. It is expected that it will be a year from next spring before this work is completed and the hatchery is in full operation.

The Elk Grove ponds are in addition to the black bass plant now at Friant, where, eventually, Kentucky bass will be reared.

VISITING DAN CLARK'S

Mrs. Will Levis of Selma, mother of Mrs. Dan Clark, and Miss Margaret Trainer of Laconia, N. H., a cousin, are the holiday guests at the Clark home.

XMAS AT PASO ROBLES

Dr. and Mrs. W. I. Merrill and Mr. and Mrs. Frank Gibson motored to Paso Robles Christmas morning to enjoy the festivities with the Ralph Cookson family.

BUSINESS TRIP

S. N. Hedegard was a business visitor at Woodland Monday. He was accompanied by his sister-in-law, Mrs. Andrea Wilson and son, Willie.

Are *slow-cleansing* tooth pastes robbing you of really white teeth?

● Stop using slow-cleansing tooth pastes if you want really white teeth. A remarkable new kind of tooth paste—made by the makers of DR. WEST'S famous toothbrush —cleans teeth double quick—yet it cannot scratch enamel. For really white teeth, start using DR. WEST'S Double Quick Tooth Paste.

GUARD YOUR CHILD DURING THE DANGEROUS "INDOOR DAYS"

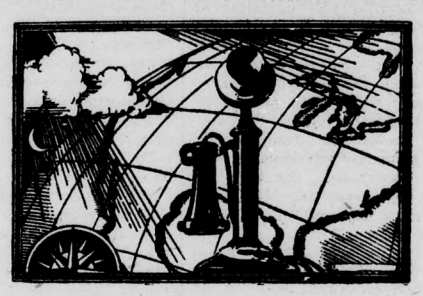
Winter keeps children cooped up indoors much of the time. What sunshine they get is weak in rays that produce vitamin D, the builder of bones. Is there any wonder that so many youngsters have poor teeth and rickety bones?

Bridge the gap of these sun-shy months with MCKESSON'S HIGH POTENCY COD LIVER OIL. It furnishes 2½ *times the usual potency* of vitamins A and D. Vitamin A guards against infection. Vitamin D gives "sunshine" values.

Highest grade Norwegian oil. Extra refinement makes smaller doses effective. You can also obtain MCKESSON'S COD LIVER OIL (Standardized). Either plain or Mint Flavored. Specify MCKESSON'S when you buy. Sold at all good drug stores.

Ford V-8 Streamlining Steps Ahead

THE IMPROVED streamlining of the front end of the Ford V-8 for 1936 is well illustrated by this camera shot. Note the horn set into the fender apron behind a chromium grille and the way the graceful contour of the fender is carried to the edge of the new radiator grille. A glimpse of the new hood louvres is caught behind the headlamp. The V-8 insignia on the nose of the car is of new design.



Service that reaches far

Lima beans are a commodity subject to considerable market fluctuation. A grower in southern California had two carloads to sell. He used the telephone one evening to call a broker in Chicago and closed a deal. The next morning the price broke 7/8 of a cent per pound. The grower's saving was $480 for the two carloads. The cost of the telephone call was $6.50. Examples, big and small, constantly prove the value of the farm telephone.

THE PACIFIC TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

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GARDEN CITY CHEVROLET CO.

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ALWAYS BARGAINS IN OUR HUGE STOCK OF USED CARS

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OPEN EVENINGS and SUNDAYS

. . .

Wishing our friends and patrons a Happy, Prosperous New Year

The FARMERS CORNER

by RALPH H. TAYLOR

Executive Secretary Agricultural Council of California

Leading the nation in the march toward farm recovery, California agriculture has more reason to say "Happy New Year" at the start of 1936 than at any other time since the dawn of depression.

When the books are closed on the year 1935, according to all reliable indications, the gross income of the California farming industry for the old year will probably total approximately $500,500,000—a gain of some $70,000,000 in 12 months!

But even more phenomenal, the 1935 gross income record, if it measures up to present calculations, will chalk up a remarkable increase of $178,000,000 in three years, indicating that the California farmer is definitely on the road back to better days.

Looking ahead to the new year, California agriculture must expect a "leveling-off" process, with steady, but more moderate advancement, if normal price levels are maintained and serious labor troubles are avoided. A conservative estimate of the 1936 gross income gain over 1935—barring inflation—places the expected increase at ten per cent, or a jump of some $50,000,000!

And with that expectation, plus the indication that agriculture is achieving greater stability and solidarity, the California farmer has much to be grateful for—and much of promise ahead. If he has profited by some of the bitter lessons of the depression, however, the farmer has learned to take nothing for granted. Low operating costs, more efficient production methods, bringing greater yield per acre; intelligently and vigorously conducted marketing programs, and a careful safeguarding against excessive indebtedness are all prime essentials to the modern-day farmer, whether the year be good or bad.

Viewing the situation from the national standpoint, California, during 1935, was the banner farm state of the entire country, with Iowa second in point of farm income.

California agriculture, on the other hand, will be compelled to exercise "eternal vigilance" during the new year to hold its advantage and forestall developments which might place the industry at a serious disadvantage.

Chief hazards of the new year, from the standpoint of the farmer, lie in new tax proposals which, if successful, would place a disproportionate and ruinous share of the tax burden directly on the farming industry.

If a special session of the state legislature is held during the year, agriculture must guard against an ad valorem tax, which would throw the load on real property, and against any attempt to initiate the even more dangerous transactions tax, which would pyramid and multiply to such an extent that California farm produce could not be offered on highly competitive world markets at a fair price.

Even more dangerous, because it has already qualified for a place on the general election ballot next November, is the so-called "single-tax," designed to place the entire burden of governmental support on real property—taxing improved and unimproved property at the same rates.

And linked in with the "single tax," as bait for the unthinking voter, is a proviso repealing the sales tax. Although the state sales tax may be far from perfect, its repeal at this time would play into the hands of tax dodgers, who escaped any share in governmental support until it was enacted. And more important, it would plunge state finances into hopeless chaos, leaving the man with real property—the farmer, the home-owner and the business man—to carry the burden for the entire state.

California agriculture, from an industry standpoint, has good cause to say "Happy New Year." But from a political standpoint, it must prepare to follow prize-fight rules and protect itself at all times.

FAMILY REUNION

The S. N. Hedegard home was the scene of a family reunion Christmas day. The guests were Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Hedegard and family, Mr. and Mrs. John Lund, and Mr. and Mrs. Leo Hedegard of Riverbank, and Mr. and Mrs. Robert L. Reese of Campbell.

Calif. Counties

Sacramento county—created Feb. 18, 1850. One of the original 27 counties, "Sacramento" signifies "Sacrament," or "Lord's Supper." Captain Moraga first gave the name "Jesus Maria" (Jesus Mary) to the main river in what now is northern California, and the name "Sacramento" to one of its tributaries. Later, the main river became known as the Sacramento, while the branch was called El Rio de las Plumas, or Feather river.

Sacramento's county seat, the city of Sacramento, is the capital of California. With its 3883 farms of great productivity, its secondary seaport, airports, three transcontinental railroad lines and hundreds of miles of broad highways this county is one of the most beautiful and wealthiest sections of the state.

It was on Aug. 12, 1839, that Capt. John A. Sutter, Swiss adventurer, landed with six white men and eight Kanakas at the junction of the Sacramento and American rivers and took possession of a grant given him by Governor Alvarado, Mexican governor of California. His land included a large area of the present city of Sacramento. He was realizing his dream of empire when one of his men, James W. Marshall, discovered gold at Coloma, and how that discovery caused Sutter's colonists to desert him for the gold fields, how his stock, provisions, tools and wagons were stolen and how, broken hearted, he retired to Mormon island with a few faithful Indians, later to die in the east penniless, is history. Sutter's fort, which he abandoned, today is a famous landmark in Sacramento.

Sacramento county's area is practically all a rich alluvial plain. Surveys have established 28 soil types. The county grows and cans 90 per cent of the world's asparagus, produces 25 per cent of California's celery crop, leads all counties in the state in the production of Bartlett pears, grows one-fifth of the spinach crop canned in California, and produces one-third of the state's crop of canning tomatoes. The annual value of the asparagus crop alone is about $4,000,000. In the delta region of the county, called the "Netherlands of America," every known American vegetable is grown.

Oranges are produced in Fairoaks, Citrus Heights, Orangevale, Carmichael, Arcade and Folsom and the county boasts huge fruit and olive crops; ranks third in the poultry industry and dairying and stock raising are important development factors. Sacramento ranks 16th in mineral production and only Nevada and Amador surpass it in yield of gold.

Sacramento river ranks among the foremost streams in the nation in amount of tonnage carried, but occupies first place in per ton value of cargo. Population: 141,991. Area: 983 square miles.

San Benito county—created Feb. 12, 1874. Crespi, on his expedition in 1772, named a small river in honor of San Benedicto (Saint Benedict, "the Blessed"), the patron saint of the married, and it is from the contraction of the name of this beloved saint that this county took its name.

With its vast ranches, San Benito originally was a stock county exclusively. Manythousands of head of cattle roamed its great area of undeveloped land. But the richness of its valleys attracted farmers and the county rapidly grew in agricultural wealth. Fruit orchards and farms replaced the huge ranches. Much of the atmosphere of Old Spain remains, however.

In the heart of San Juan, set on a hillock, stands the famous Mission San Juan Bautista, founded June 24, 1797 by Padre Francisco Lasuen and dedicated to St. John the Baptist. It was the largest of the mission churches and was the only one with three aisles. Nine bells were cast in Peru and their tonal quality was said to have been the finest of the mission churches. One bell remains. Most of the original structure is intact and even the tile and wooden floors laid by the Indians still are in use.

San Benito's valleys produce great crops of hay and grain, fruits, vegetables, nuts and dairy products. Livestock is an important industry. The county has ranked first in the production of quicksilver for many years. Excellent roads and highways traverse its entire area. It is a mecca for hunters and fishermen. It is the home of the Pinnacles National monument, which attracts thousands of tourists. The Pinnacles are one of the wonders of California. Huge needle-like tors of igneous rock, resembling church spires, rise from 600 to 1000 feet above the floors of several canyons, many so precipitous they cannot be scaled. A series of caves, opening into one another, lie under each group of rocks. Population: 11,311. Area: 1392 square miles.

San Bernardino county—created April 26, 1853. Saint Bernard is the patron saint of mountain passes. The name "Bernardino" means "bold as a bear." The Spanish gave to the snow-capped peak in southern California the name of San Bernardino in honor of the saint, and from this the county got its name.

This county, big enough to place the states of Delaware, New Hampshire, New Jersey and Rhode Island within its boundaries, is the largest in California. With thousands of fertile and well-watered acres, a vast stretch of desert with untold mineral wealth, transcontinental railroad lines, 36000 miles of roads and highways, a score of thriving cities and many small communities, San Bernardino is an empire within itself. Mountain peaks, snow-capped, towering 11,800 and 12,600 feet, look down upon orange and lemon groves and the wastelands of the Mojave desert.

Mission padres and early Spanish settlers, who were followed by hardy pioneers and Mormons from Salt Lake City, made San Bernardino what it is today. In 1174, Father Juan Bautista de Anza, seeking an inland route from Sonora, in Old Mexico, to Monterey, led the first expedition into the county. One of his party, Father Francisco Hermenegildo Garces, returned in 1776 and was the first white man to traverse the Mojave desert. Padre Dumetz of the San Gabriel mission founded a capilla at the Guachama rancho on May 20, 1810, which was known as Old San Bernardino. Stock raising and farming were introduced to the Indians by mission fathers in 1819. Following a disastrous attempt to lead a wagon train into southern California from Utah in 1849, Captain Jefferson Hunt returned to Salt Lake City in 1850 and persuaded Brigham Young to send 500 Mormons with livestock and household equipment into San Berrardino. The first of these settlers arrived in June, 1851, and the present site of the city of San Bernardino was selected for settlement. A recall of Mormons in 1857 forced many to return to Salt Lake City.

San Bernardino has approximately 15,000 dairy cows, 23,000 beef cattle, more than a million chickens and about 100,000 swine. The production of the Navel orange is the county's largest industry valued into the millions. About 47,000 acres are devoted to citrus fruits, one-fourth of the acreage so devoted in the country. A great variety of fruits, grain, hay and truck crops, bring to the farmers more than $36,000,000 annually. The world's largest vineyard, 5000 acres is near the town of Guasti.

The county ranks first in point of variety of minerals and the Randsburg mines make it first in silver production. San Bernardino's scenic attractions ranging from desert to mountain peak are many and varied and Lake Arrowhead, 22 miles from San Bernardino, is world famous. Population: 133,900. Area: 20,175 square miles.

LOCAL BASKETEERS

San Jose State lost to St. Mary's basketball team Saturday evening by a close score, 39-35, and again to Utah State Monday, 40-36. Both games were exciting and members of the team from Campbell, Mel DeSelle and "Lefty" Fulton, acquitted themselves with honor.

CHRISTMAS GUESTS

Mr. and Mrs. Jerome Rollin and baby daughter of Redwood City, and Miss Isabelle Collins of San Francisco were Christmas day guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Collins of McCoy avenue.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO

Miss Wilma Smith of San Francisco, accompanied by Walter Krone, spent the holiday at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Harry C. Smith.

VISIT FROM FATHER

The Rev. George A. Wagner last week received a visit from his father, a furniture dealer of San Francisco. It was his first visit to Campbell, and the elder Mr. Wagner spoke very highly of the community.

VISITING MRS. HANGER

Mr. and Mrs. Willard Farr and children of Madera are spending the holiday vacation with Mrs. Rose Hanger.

HOME FROM U. C.

Philip Farley came home from Berkeley where he is a junior at U. C., to spend the extended mid-winter vacation.

EARLY MORNING FIRE

Campbell residents were aroused by the blast of the fire siren early Monday morning. A small residence on Railroad avenue, owned by E. G. Lanz and occupied by a Mr. Stevens was practically destroyed by the blaze. The Stevens' furnishings were mostly saved. By strenuous efforts the firemen were able to save the cottage next door, about 15 feet away.

HOME FOR CHRISTMAS

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Coffin and children of Santa Rosa, and William and Richard Robinson of Berkeley, were Christmas guests at the home of their parents, Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Robinson.

CHRISTMAS PARTY

Mr. and Mrs. N. B. Waldo (nee Elin Farman) and Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Farman and families are guests at the Mrs. Farman home in Campbell this week, celebrating Christmas with the youngsters.

Pentecostal Mission

Sunday school at 9:45 a. m., followed by the morning worship at 11. George A. Wagner, pastor, will speak. There will be the evangelistic service at 7:30 p. m. and a special service on Wednesday evening at 7:30.

All are invited to these services.

A special meeting for the children is held every Saturday afternoon at 2:30. Candy is distributed to the children.

Mrs. Elsie Engels, Vivian Johnson, Marjorie Prout and Marjie H. Barth will have charge of a special meeting Thursday evening, Dec. 26, at 7:30. These girls are students of the Glad Tidings Bible school in San Francisco. Margie H. Barth will be the speaker of the evening.

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Rub Gently Upward Toward the Heart as Blood in Veins Flows That Way

Many people have become despondent because they have been led to believe that there is no remedy that will reduce swollen veins and bunches.

If you will get a two-ounce original bottle of **Moone's Emerald Oil** (full strength) at any first-class drug store and apply it night and morning as directed you should quickly notice an improvement. Continue to apply Emerald Oil until the veins and bunches are reduced.

Moone's Emerald Oil is a harmless, yet most powerful penetrator and two ounces last a very long time. Indeed, so powerful is Emerald Oil that old chronic sores and ulcers are often entirely healed. It has brought much comfort to worried people all over the country.

For generous sample send 10 cents (silver or stamps) to cover cost—mailing—packing to Dept. A.M., International Laboratories, Inc., Rochester, N. Y.

BETTER HOMES IN CAMPBELL

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$500 down, or perhaps you want a lot. A few more left at $400 and up—$10 down, $5 a month.

S. N. HEDEGARD

Says Dangerous Varicose Veins Can Be Reduced At Home

Rub Gently Upward Toward the Heart as Blood in Veins Flows That Way

If you or any relative or friend is worried because of varicose veins, or bunches, the best advice for home treatment that anyone in this world can give, is to get a prescription known as Moone's Emerald Oil.

Simply ask your druggist for an original two-ounce bottle of Moone's Emerald Oil (full strength) and apply night and morning to the swollen, enlarged veins. Soon you should notice that they are growing smaller and the treatment should be continued until the veins are no longer troublesome. So penetrating and powerful is Emerald Oil that old chronic sores and ulcers are often entirely healed.

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Folger's Coffee, reg. or drip, 1 lb. can 28c; 2 lb. can	54c
Rinso, sm. pkg. 7½c; lrg. pkg.	20c
Life Buoy Soap, 3 bars	18c
Westlake Tuna, No. ½'s, 2 for	25c
Westlake gran. soap, 2½ lb. pkg.	25c
Westlake Oven Baked Beans, No. 2 talls, 2 for	29c
Briardale Ground Chocolate, 1 lb. can	28c
Globe A1 Biscuit Flour (Complete) lrg. pkg.	23c
KRUSTEAZ (prepared pie crust) 20-oz. pkg.	30c
Lea & Perrins Sauce, 5-oz. 29c; 11-oz.	53c
Liquid Veneer, 4-oz. 23c; 12-oz.	47c
Martinelli's Cider, gallon	59c
Robinson's Bird Seed, 12-oz. pkg.	9c
Snowdrift, 2 lbs.	42c
Wesson Oil, quart	42c
Snow Flake Sodas, 1 lb. 18c; 2 lbs.	31c
Westlake Hominy, No. 2½ tins	9c

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BRISBANE
THIS WEEK

11 Husbands, 1 Bachelor
Fish at 12,000 Feet
Measuring Beauty
Homes and Automobiles

In New York Mr. Reisman took his young twenty-three-year-old secretary to live with his family. When he was sitting with her in his automobile one night, after midnight, his thirty-five-year-old wife, of whom he is said to have grown tired, came out with a revolver and killed the secretary. There is no news in this, except that Mrs. Reisman is to be tried by a jury of 11 husbands and one bachelor. It would seem that one or two women might have been placed on the jury; if a man were tried by 11 wives and one spinster, he might complain. However, if all 11 husbands should read their consciences frankly they might make the best possible jury for the accused woman.

Arthur Brisbane

The highest navigable body of water on earth is Lake Titicaca, 12,000 feet above sea level, belonging to Bolivia and Peru.

Uncle Sam has agreed to send experts and show those countries how to stock the lake with fish.

Some physicist might answer this question:

"Will the fish be affected by the high altitude as human beings are affected, or would the fact that water (with its ball-bearing molecules) is not compressible keep the fish from knowing whether the atmospheric pressure is great or slight?"

An English professional beauty, Rosemary Andree, convinced that her figure is the world's most beautiful, is challenged by an American girl named Mardee Hoff. Miss Hoff's friends say her figure is better than any since the Venus Accrouple was cut out of marble. Mardee Hoff's figures might interest you: Age, twenty-one; Titian hair; bust, 34; hips, 36; waist, 24; thigh, 19½; ankle, 8.

Nothing is said about what is back of the forehead, or the size of the head, but both are probably satisfactory. Science says, "Intelligence goes with beauty," and that is probably true, except when intelligence is spoiled by flattery.

You read with horror about the number of deaths by automobiles on highways, and then read with surprise the report that 34,500 persons were killed in their homes by accident last year, making the home about as dangerous as the highway. The real danger is carelessness. The fault is with human beings, not with automobiles.

Men that work in crowded rooms, travel in crowded trains, sleep with their windows closed, may learn something from the sad fate of vast schools of salmon crowding in to spawn. Their great numbers exhausted the oxygen in the water and they floated on the surface dead.

An ancient Jewish writer said: "The blood is the life." He might have added: "Oxygen is the life of the blood."

Members of congress are bothered by thousands of letters from advocates of the Townsend plan, asking:

"Will you vote to give everybody past sixty $200 a month pension, or will you not?"

Doctor Townsend says many congressmen have promised to support the bill. You would ask: Have they told how to get the $8,000,000,000 that the Townsend plan would cost every year?

The Republican party decides to hold its 1936 convention in Cleveland, casting 54 votes for Cleveland, 39 for Chicago and 6 for Kansas City. Each city had offered $150,000 as its contribution to convention expenses. The delegates will spend more than that, and then there is the glory.

In Peiping, Chinese students, young men and women, "stormed through the streets" demanding that China defy Japan and fight to prevent further seizure of Chinese territory. Many students were wounded, 10 killed, 20 Chinese girls in the front rank defied bullets.

Students shouting "Down with Japanese imperialism!" cannot do the work of airplanes, tanks and explosives. No use in shouting if you are not prepared for war.

Those who have doubted that this earth is round, including one colored clergyman in the South, who writes frequently on the subject, would be convinced by photographs of the earth taken in the stratosphere, 72,000 feet up. Forty thousand square miles of the earth's surface appear on the photograph as a section of the sphere.

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WNU Service.

CURRENT EVENTS IN REVIEW

By Edward W. Pickard

© Western Newspaper Union.

Franco-British Peace Plan Stirs Up a Big Row

PREMIER LAVAL of France and Sir Samuel Hoare, British foreign secretary, seem to have made an awful mess of things with their plan to end the Italo-Ethiopian war. As was explained last week, they proposed that Italy should be rewarded for ceasing its invasion of Ethiopia by receiving about two-thirds of that hapless country, in return for which Emperor Haile Selassie was to be granted a seaport.

Edouard Herriot

As the callousness of this plan dawned on the world, angry protests were heard everywhere. The English people were so aroused that Prime Minister Baldwin's government was threatened.

Still worse was the plight of Laval's ministry, for Edouard Herriot, leader of the powerful Radical Socialists, attacked the premier's policy as inimical to the League of Nations. His party, Herriot declared, favors settlement of the war by conciliation, but only on the following conditions: First, it must be freely accepted by both parties, and second, the method of conciliation must be compatible with the covenant of the league and the principles of collective security and must be acceptable to the league.

Placed before the league council, the peace plan was assailed by representatives of the smaller European nations which fear they, too, might be similarly sacrificed in the future; and Mexico and other Latin American nations also signified that they disapproved it. Haile Selassie strategically demanded that the league assembly pass upon the proposals. Mussolini took them under consideration, asking that they be "clarified"; but the inspired Italian press said the plan would give Italy less than her armies have conquered in the Tigre, "only sand" in the East and South and a zone of influence where hostile Emperor Haile Selassie would reign.

Throughout the whole matter ran the mysterious threads of secret European diplomacy and one could only guess at the real motives of those concerned. It was supposed Baldwin and his British cabinet were weakening in the matter of sanctions against Italy because they feared Mussolini would resist by force of arms and would do tremendous damage to the British fleet in the Mediterranean with his powerful air force. Laval, of course, was still trying to preserve both his political position and the new Franco-Italian friendship. Mussolini seemed satisfied for the present to keep everyone else terribly worried.

A dispatch from the Italian front reveals the interesting fact that Henry Ford canceled the contract for 800 cars for the Italian army and thereby, according to Gen. Rudolfo Graziani, greatly slowed up the invaders on their march toward Addis Ababa.

Republican Convention Awarded to Cleveland

CLEVELAND is the place and June 9 the date selected for the Republican national convention of 1936. The national committee heard arguments on behalf of Chicago, Kansas City and Cleveland, and then decided on the Ohio city, largely for political reasons. Gov. Alf Landon of Kansas City and Col. Frank Knox of Chicago both being potential candidates for the nomination, it was thought wise to hold the convention in neutral territory. Ralph E. Williams of Oregon, vice chairman of the committee, was made chairman of the committee on arrangements. Delegates to the convention will number 997, or 157 fewer than in 1932.

The national committee concluded its session with an invitation to conservative Democrats to join with the Republicans in the effort to oust the Roosevelt administration.

Gov. Talmadge Announces His Candidacy

UNLESS Eugene Talmadge, the fiery governor of Georgia, changes his mind, the Democratic national convention isn't going to be the mere Roosevelt renomination love feast that administration supporters had intended it should be. Talmadge went to Washington and there boldly announced that he would be a candidate for the Presidential nomination. He declared the Democrats would lose the election if they put Roosevelt at the head of the ticket again, and denounced the President as an "usurper" in the party.

The governor also announced that a convention of the "southern Jeffersonian Democracy" would be held in Atlanta the last week in January for the purpose of formulating a program to battle the New Deal and President Roosevelt.

He added: "The southern and border states have 360 votes in the Democratic national convention. It takes but 367 votes to block the nomination of a President. We are going to bring a lot of delegates to that convention."

Asked about his views on the Townsend plan, providing for the payment of $200 monthly to all persons more than sixty years old, the governor said he was opposed to any pension plan except one for incapacitated veterans of the World war. He favors payment of the soldiers' bonus out of the $4,800,000,000 works relief appropriation, he added.

James A. Reed Bolts the Roosevelt Camp

JAMES A. REED, former senator from Missouri and long one of the more prominent Democrats, is another who will not support Franklin D. Roosevelt for re-election. He said in Cedar Rapids, Iowa, that if the President were renominated he was prepared to vote for the Republican nominee provided the latter is pledged to stand for the Constitution and American fundamentals.

"In so acting and voting," said Mr. Reed, "I shall continue to be a real Democrat. My Democracy shall not be taken away by any one man or group of men who have attained office by posing as Democrats and who have turned out to be enemies of all the Democratic party has advocated in the past and which the real Democrats of the United States still cherish."

Senator Lewis Is Willing to Be Re-Elected

SENATOR JAMES HAMILTON LEWIS, returned to his Chicago home from a trip to Russia, during which he was critically ill in Moscow, appeared to be entirely recovered, and declared he was willing to serve another term as senator from Illinois if his party wished it. He was emphatic in classifying himself as "an independent Democrat," who had, on occasions, opposed the will of the President and some of the administration's plans.

Senator Lewis disclosed his plans for a personal campaign for reduction of federal expenses by drastic consolidation of governmental agencies. The $30,000,000,000 federal debt is a matter of deep concern to him, he asserted.

Masaryk Wishes Benes to Be His Successor

THOMAS MASARYK, one of the really great figures brought out by the World war, has resigned as president of the republic of Czechoslovakia which he founded. He is eighty-six years old and wearied by a lifetime of work to revive and govern the old Bohemian nation, so in a solemn ceremony in the historical palace on a hill above Prague he abdicated. Masaryk declared he considered it his duty to help in the choice of a new president, and let it be known that he favored for the post Foreign Minister Eduard Benes, his close associate in the campaign for the independence of the country.

Eduard Benes

The chief executive of Czechoslovakia has a difficult task, for he must control the Nazis in the German minority districts, the Fascists among the Slovaks, the Hungarian irridentists among the Hungarian minority and the Communists who are agitating in all the industrial centers of the country.

Calles Returns to Mexico and Trouble Results

PLUTARCO ELIAS CALLES, one-time "iron man" of Mexico, has returned there from his exile in California with the apparent intention of disputing the rule of the country with President Lazaro Cardenas. In order to prevent a military coup against the government, Cardenas dismissed Gen. Medina Veytia as chief of the military zone of the Valley of Mexico and Gen. Joaquin Amaro as director of the national military school. Both were among the supporters of Calles, as were five senators who were previously expelled on charges of rebellious and seditious activities.

The administration's next move was to oust four state governors.

Most leftist labor organizations lined up with the president, more than two score of them petitioning the government to expel Calles as a "Fascist threat." However, Luis Morones, leader of the powerful regional confederation of workers and peasants, accompanied Calles by plane from Los Angeles.

Carlos Mendieta Resigns Presidency of Cuba

CARLOS MENDIETA resigned as president of Cuba because of a fierce quarrel in the government over procedure for the election of a constitutional president. Mendieta had held the office for two years. Secretary of State Barnet took over the office and reappointed all members of the cabinet, and preparations for the election went ahead.

Agreement Reached for Air Route Across Atlantic

THE United States and Great Britain, in the conference at Washington, agreed upon a plan that is expected to result in regular air mail and passenger transportation across the Atlantic by the summer of 1937. Negotiations were under way for the northern route by way of Canada, Newfoundland, and Irish Free State to England, and the southern route from Porto Rico and American ports to England.

Under the agreement experimental flights will begin next summer. When regular service is inaugurated, according to the agreement, four round trips will be made each week.

Constitutional Rule in Egypt Is Restored

CONTINUOUS rioting in Cairo, directed against British control of Egypt, attacks on English soldiers and smashing of street cars and shop windows, forced Premier Nessim Pasha and his cabinet to decide to resign. The rioters demanded the restoration of the constitution of 1923 and the ministers pleaded with Sir Miles Lampson, British high commissioner, to give his consent. He was obdurate in his refusal until Nessim Pasha announced that he would quit, but yielded then to avoid disorders similar to those of 1919.

King Fuad.

Therefore, with the consent of Great Britain, King Fuad signed a royal decree restoring constitutional government, and the cabinet members withdrew their resignations. The constitution thus restored provides for a senate and chamber of deputies and takes control of Egypt's internal affairs completely out of British hands. It does not, however, affect Great Britain's control of Egyptian foreign affairs, nor the British military protectorate.

Japanese Troops Seize Another Chinese City

STILL further tightening their grip on North China, the Japanese sent a big detachment of troops with machine guns to Kalgan, Chahar province, the interior gateway on the great wall. The soldiers seized the vital railway yards and closed all city gates. About the same time armed forces of the east Hopei autonomous state which Japan supports took possession of Tanhku, the strategic seaport of Tientsin. These two movements gave Japanese and Japanese-sponsored forces control of both ends of a 200-mile line extending through Chahar and Hopei provinces, from Kalgan down through Peiping, ancient capital of China, and Tientsin, important commercial city, to Tangku and the sea.

Farm Bureaus Uneasy About Federal Fiscal Policies

BEFORE the American Farm Bureau federation closed its convention in Chicago, it adopted a resolution endorsing reciprocal trade treaties. To avoid dissension, the resolution did not mention specially the recent trade agreement between Canada and the United States, which lowered the duty on many farm products coming in over the northern border.

Another of the 17 resolutions adopted at the meeting concerned "federal fiscal policies." Indicating their uneasiness over the mounting federal deficit, the farmers recommended that the fiscal policies of the government be modified, and that "its revenues shall be increased, and that its expenditures shall be decreased, to the end that within the next few years a balance shall be attained."

The federation also approved a resolution pledging itself to defend the Agricultural Adjustment administration act. The meeting offered no serious criticism of the act, but asked that its administration be simplified.

President to Ask Big Sum for Social Security

ADMINISTRATION officials state that President Roosevelt will ask the new congress for a $100,000,000 appropriation as the initial fund to launch the federal social security program going into effect January 1. The fund is to be distributed among the states for the needy old aged in the form of pensions, for maternity and child welfare, and to aid the blind.

State commissioners and public welfare directors were summoned to Washington by the social security board to discuss formulation of regulations and procedure.

WASHINGTON DIGEST

National Topics Interpreted

BY WILLIAM BRUCKART

NATIONAL PRESS BLDG. WASHINGTON, D.C.

Washington.—In our discussion last week of the problem facing the new session of congress, space was devoted to the Townsend $200-a-month old age pension plan. Next to the Townsend plan, probably the hottest potato confronting the administration and congress is the soldiers' bonus. It is on the doorstep and one not to be dodged. Unless all signs fail, congress will pass a bill providing for immediate cash payment of the bonus—and President Roosevelt will sign it.

Bonus Will Pass

At the present time the total number of bonus certificates in force is approximately 3,500,000. They have an aggregate value of about $3,500,000,000. But from time to time congress has enacted legislation permitting the veterans of the World war to borrow money from the government on these certificates and figures supplied by the Veterans bureau here indicate that these loans total about $1,700,000,000. Thus it is made to appear that if congress provides for immediate payment of the bonus and the President approves, there will be a new drain on the treasury of approximately $1,800,000,000. While there is no connection directly between the Townsend plan and the soldiers' bonus, the two programs are linked in one way: each proposes to take money out of the federal treasury.

Withdrawal of further money from the United States treasury for whatever purpose becomes an important question at this time because our nation now shoulders the greatest debt it has ever known. Within the last week, the treasury has borrowed an additional $900,000,000 and at the same time it refunded about $480,000,000 more. Refunding is simply paying off one bond by issuing another so that the financial transaction in the middle of December involved almost $1,400,000,000 and when that job was completed the debt of the United States reached a new peak of $30,500,000,000, or $240 for every man, woman and child of our population.

Now, $240 may not seem like much of a debt for each person to assume but its payment—and debts have to be paid—devolves not upon 130,000,000 people but upon a considerably less number. The national debt, therefore, must be considered from the standpoint of the burden it places upon a comparably small number of people—those who pay the taxes.

* * *

Will Add to Debt

Payment of the bonus or the Townsend old age pensions necessarily must add to that debt. While there are many authorities who insist that the national debt can go much higher without impairing the value of the bonds the government issues, the fact cannot be disputed that any additions to the present financial burden reduce the possibility of early payment of that debt.

Then, the question of its maintenance becomes important. The debt bears interest which must be paid every year. On the present basis, the interest on the national debt alone approximates $750,000,000 per pear and that interest results from probably the lowest rate we will see for many years. Indeed, the chances are that any future borrowings or refundings will have to be accomplished at interest rates higher than the government is paying and that means, of course, an increase in the annual interest charge.

Whatever the merits are of either the Townsend old age pension plan or the cash payment of the bonus, the fact remains that congressional approval of either one or both necessarily means the piling up of additional debt. I know that the Townsend plan supporters contend that the old age pension can be made self-sustaining but it is a physical impossibility for it to be self-sustaining in the first few years of its life and that obligation necessarily must be assumed by the treasury. There is no provision whatsoever for raising the money with which to pay the soldiers' bonus.

* * *

Fought by 4 Presidents

The history of the soldier bonus fight is one revealing consistent opposition by Presidents to its payment. From the time it was first proposed in congress in the administration of President Harding, no President thus far has been willing to support it. Harding, Coolidge, Hoover and Roosevelt, up to this time, have fought payment of the bonus in a lump sum. Each had his own reasons but each reached the same conclusion, namely, that it placed too much of a drain on the treasury and consequently too much of a burden on the taxpayers of the country. Each President has held it to be class legislation—appropriation of funds of all for the benefit of a few.

With the advent of the Roosevelt administration and its New Deal policies many recommendations were made and acted upon appropriating money from the general treasury for the use of a single class. The public works and relief funds, appropriated to keep people from starving, falls within that category. No one disputes the necessity for feeding the destitute; no one argues against providing food, clothing and fuel for those unable to care for themselves and no one can take issue with the fact that when states and cities were unable to care for their destitute, the federal government was compelled to step in. Nevertheless, general funds were used for a limited number of the population.

That fact is probably the most influential at the present time when the soldiers' bonus and the Townsend old age pension problems are before congress. With few exceptions, I have found representatives and senators saying that it is difficult to reconcile support for the gigantic relief appropriations and at the same time refusal of support for the other two.

The Roosevelt administration likewise finds itself in difficulties in expressing any opposition to the soldiers' bonus because of the admitted waste that has gone on. It has added more than $8,000,000,000 to the national debt since March, 1933, and the most friendly of administration critics admit the wastage has been substantial.

* * *

Campaign Plans

Speaking of the administration's political efforts to maintain or increase party strength, Washington observers are now convinced that the President will depend upon the South and the West for re-election. If these observers are correct in their analysis of the early campaign methods, Mr. Roosevelt is trying to align agriculture and labor as the foundation stones for a vote victory. It is a most interesting circumstance, politically. It is the first time it has been attempted by the "ins" and it will add something to the knowledge of politicians if it works satisfactorily.

Heretofore, attempts have been made many times by the "outs" to align labor and agriculture to defeat the party in power. It has always failed. So that if it can be accomplished by the party in power, there will have been demonstrated how the use of public money combined with favorable legislation of a class character can be employed to maintain control of the government.

There is every reason to believe that "Big Jim" Farley, postmaster general, chairman of the Democratic National committee and chairman of the New York State Democratic committee, is not hopeful of winning the East with the possible exception of his home state of New York. Of course, Mr. Farley will not admit the truth of this statement nor will any of his subordinates make a confession that the East is turning against the President and the New Deal. Such an admission would wreck state organizations of his party, so he glibly insists that Mr. Roosevelt will carry as many states as he did in 1932 but the undercurrent of events and plans of the Democratic national committee indicate otherwise.

* * *

Sleepy Republicans

The success of the administration's plan to mold agriculture and labor into a cohesive political framework is going to turn largely on what the Republicans do. Thus far, it can be said that the New Deal plans for aligning labor and agriculture are moving forward quite undisturbed. The reason is the sleepiness and the cowardice of Republican leadership. It has done nothing on this score showing either initiative or courage. Of course, the Republican strategy appears to be one of delay in order to avoid an early counter attack from the New Deal but political observers here—men who have studied politics for a quarter of a century and more—fail to understand why the Republican National committee is not active in raising money for the forthcoming battle.

If the Republicans expect to make an appreciable dent in the New Deal armor, they must go to the country. If they expect to hold the East where business leaders admittedly are anti-New Deal, the arguments why they should adhere to Republican policies must be advanced continuously. If they expect to make any gains in the Middle West or in the Pacific coast area, their side of the story must be told to the voters. As I said earlier, little if anything is being done in this direction—so little in fact that an unbiased observer fails to see how Mr. Farley's statement that Mr. Roosevelt will carry as many states as he did in 1932 can be disproved.

It is generally understood that a reorganization of the Republican National committee will take place very soon.

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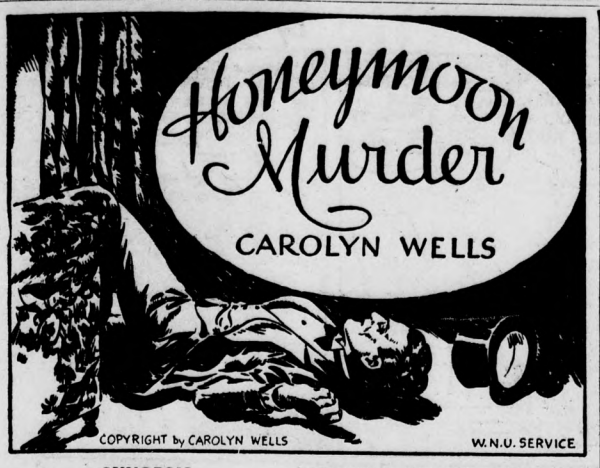


SYNOPSIS

Perilla Fairfax and Corey Malden are to be married the next day at Lovell Terrace, Long Island home of John Lovell, her stepfather. Gathered are Tony Gaskell, best man, a lawyer; Hilda Sheldon, maid of honor; and Pete Wilson and Bob Coles, friends of Perilla's brother, ushers. Corey is very wealthy. He is thirty-eight and Perilla twenty-four, but it is a true love match. Everybody is busy, including Jane Latimer, Mrs. Lovell's pretty and efficient social secretary. There is a dress rehearsal and Malcolm and Bob are sent to get the Tenney girls. When the party is breaking up the night before the wedding, Malcolm complains of a headache. Tony produces some white tablets and nearly every one takes one, including Corey. After the wedding Perilla tells her mother that Bob had repeated his threat that if she ever married anyone except him, he would kill her, the bridegroom, or himself. In a Baltimore hotel room Corey tells Perilla, "you won't like my mother. She isn't lovable," then drops to the floor dead as he holds her in his arms. Alone, except for Boynton, the chauffeur, and Sarah, her maid, Perilla has Boynton telephone her father to come by plane with Malcolm. A physician says the death resulted from natural causes. When Perilla arrives at the Malden home she is greeted by Madame Malden with, "you murdered him." That night she enters Perilla's room by a balcony window and Perilla has her removed. When Malcolm arrives the next day Madame Malden professes friendship after he threatens her with the madhouse, but Farman, Madame Malden's lawyer, does not disguise his suspicions. Corey's will leaves the greater part of his fortune to Perilla. When she reaches New York after the funeral, she is in a state of collapse. Malcolm, arriving later, reports that people in Richmond, influenced by Madame Malden's attitude, are gossiping. Perilla consults Fleming Stone, famous detective. He tells her he suspects one of the wedding guests, and asks her to get samples of the handwriting of the wedding guests, and to invite some of Corey's friends to her room.

CHAPTER VI—Continued

—9—

"No, law is my only study. But Corey Malden was as sound as a pippin."

"What killed him, then?"

"Between you and me, I think he was put out of the way, only there's no possible way that could have happened."

"If a thing did happen, there must be a way it could happen. And if we consider foul play, we must consider motive."

"Motives are legion, with all that money at stake. By the way, what about the woman who stole the diamond necklace from their Washington hotel?"

"She's faded out. They're chasing her in Washington, but it wasn't a diamond necklace. Malden had a duplicate made in paste, same time he had the real one made. I dug that up from the jewelers' people. It was the imitation the visitor made away with."

"Corey had some enemies in Washington," and Garth spoke slowly. "I don't mean actual enemies, but men who were not really friendly with him."

"Why not?"

"Dunno, exactly, but some club matter. Hardly a reason for a murder, though."

"That's the worst of the thing—the topography is spread all over. One can't jump from Washington to Richmond and back to New York all the time.

"Why not decide it is a matter of unsuspected heart trouble and let it go at that? What else can it be? The doctors say so. What can you assume, suspect or guess?"

"Only murder by person or persons unknown."

"Then you're no longer interested in the health of the victim?"

"Yes, I am. I'm interested in everything about him. Do you know anything you haven't told me?"

Garth looked uncertain. Stone knew he had in mind something very definite, but wasn't quite sure he wanted to tell it.

"Out with it," said Stone, "I'm assuming you want to help Lady Perilla as much as I do, and that you're deterred by some reason of policy. Better be frank."

"I suppose so," and Garth sighed. "Well, it's that there is more or less hinting and whispering about her goings on in Washington social circles. It seems that wretched Farman started it, and you know how a rumor spreads. And on their day in Washington Perilla appeared at two of the biggest houses—I don't mean the best houses, I mean the ones where the gossips gather. Her beauty and poise made her conspicuous, and when Farman's remarks were tattled around, the young people took it up and made whoopee of it. Plenty of those girls had set their caps for Corey, and they were mad that this minx should carry him off under their very noses. So they took revenge by believing or pretending to believe the yarns."

"And what were the yarns?"

"Simply that this beautiful girl cajoled Corey, captured him, married him, murdered him, and inherited the Malden millions."

Fleming Stone stared at the speaker. "You believe all that?"

"No," returned Garth, speaking gravely, "I don't believe the stories, but I believe they are current in some Washington circles, and are getting more widely rumored. Moreover—"

"Moreover," Stone broke in, "if a breath of that libel, that slander, is heard up here, it will go very hard with Perilla Malden. And if it is current in Washington it must become known here. Farman will see that it does."

"That is true. Farman is the one to head off. And it must be remembered that all Farman's talk is the result of Madame Malden's hatred of her daughter-in-law. I've been down there quite a bit since Corey's death, and the old dame doesn't seem inclined to relent in any way. That girl is true blue There's no call to defend her, but great reason to keep her from unjust suspicion. I must be on my way, Stone. May I telephone before I go?"

"Sure. Right there, unless you want a booth. There is one."

"Oh, no; this is all right."

Fleming Stone sat in brooding silence while Garth dialed a number and had a short conversation. There was vague reference to a registered parcel.

"It's just too bad!" Stone broke forth, as Garth ceased talking, "to think Malden's old mother is to blame for all the Farman rumpus. I shall have to go down there. I want to see those friends of Malden's, too. Carmichael and, what's the other one? Carleton? Do you know them?"

"Only slightly. Do you feel, then, there's no chance of hushing it all up?"

"Of course I shall hush it all up, in the course of time, but it will take a long time, and may be too late. Also, it will take intimidation, even threats, and those are not good weapons to use."

"Do you know Farman?"

"Never saw him. What sort is he?"

"Not a good sort. He is sly, but plausible; clever, but sneaky; smart, but tricky."

When Garth went away Fleming Stone went to the telephone and dialed a number. A few words of conversation contented him and he turned to find his man waiting to announce callers. These were Tony Gaskell and Bob Coles, who had both been at Perilla's bridge party the night before and were now on their way home to Philadelphia.

Young Coles took the lead, and said, at once, "I have come to see you, Mr. Stone, to make a little explanation."

"Glad to hear you, sir. What is it about?"

Bob turned red and was quite evidently flustered, seeing which, Gaskell took up the tale.

"Coles is a bit embarrassed, Mr. Stone," Tony said, with a half smile, "because he fears you don't understand him."

"I don't entirely," and Stone gave a kindly smile, "but I should be glad to."

"I mean in regard to Mrs. Malden," Gaskell proceeded. "Bob is by nature a tease, and on her wedding day he more or less bothered Perilla, and now he's sorry he did."

"Why confess that to me?" asked Stone in surprise. "Has he said the same to Mrs. Malden?"

"Yes, I have," Bob broke in, his courage returning as he noted Stone's friendly manner. "And she has been good enough to call it square and let me be friends with her again."

"I am truly glad, but again I must ask why this is retailed to me."

"Now for it," said Tony, looking quizzically at the blushing Bob. "Our young friend thinks he has detective instincts—"

"And wants to become a detective—and wants me to take him on as apprentice while he is learning," Stone said, with an air mostly bored, but showing a slight glimmer of interest.

"Yes," cried Bob, gleefully, "and you're going to do it, aren't you, Mr. Stone? I see it in your eye!"

"There's a sample of his detective instinct already," laughed Gaskell. "How about it, Stone?"

"You're not altogether right, Bob, but you are, in part. If you'll stay a bit after Mr. Gaskell goes we'll go into secret session and talk the matter over."

"I must be going," said Tony. "I only dropped round to bring Bob, and to see if I could be of any assistance. I suppose I knew Corey better than any one of his friends, and to think that night down on Long Island was our last hobnob together.

"He was perfectly well that night?" asked Stone, casually.

"Well? Oh, my, yes!" Slept like a top all night—or said he did. I didn't lie awake to see; we had the same room, you know."

"What did you all take pills for?" asked Bob. "When I came home from the Tenneys you were all hitting the pill box to beat the band."

"Corey was nervous," Gaskell said. "I had some capital pellets for that sort of thing and I gave him one."

Stone had sat tapping absent-mindedly on the table with a forefinger. Looking from one to the other, he said:

"I gather that both you men are in love with Mrs. Malden."

"I am," returned Bob, sturdily. "It's no use, she looks on me as a child. Yet I'm only a few months younger than she is—she's twenty-four. However, I won't bother her. But if I can help on this detective work (Stone smiled), that'll be my joy and pride."

"And you, Mr. Gaskell?" Stone inquired.

"To say I'm not in love with the lady would be a bit discourteous, for, as Bob says, she is very sweet. But my admiration is of the passive rather than active sort, and unless it receives some encouragement must be kept in the background. Besides, and this means you, Bob, it's a small compliment to express affection to one so recently the victim of a great tragedy."

Though Tony had disavowed his deep love for Perilla, Fleming Stone thought he read it in the strong

"We'll Go Into Secret Session and Talk the Matter Over."

voice and the set features of the man speaking. But it was the courteous, debonair Tony Gaskell who said good-by.

"Now, what's all this about, and why do you think I want anything to do with you?" asked Stone, after Tony had left them.

"Well," said Bob, "first, because I can help you in some minor ways, and you're beginning to see it."

"And what are your minor ways?"

"Verifying rumors or suspicions; interviewing minor characters or possible witnesses; chumming up to somebody you want studied; doing good shadowing, should it be required."

"Those are promises. I prefer achievement. What did you notice last night at the bridge party?"

"That there was very little to be noticed. Few of those present could be looked upon as suspects, even if we want a suspect."

Stone lifted his eyebrows. "We, already?" he said, whimsically. "Well, were there any suspects there?"

"Only you and Mr. Garth."

"And why we two?"

"Elimination. We can't suspect Jane or Hilda of any disloyalty to Perilla. We can't imagine Malcolm or Tony in the wrong; I am innocent, but I can't think you wanted that party gathered for no reason at all, so I deduce you have a hankering to suspect Mr. Garth. You and he are the only ones present last night whom I didn't know well."

Fleming Stone broke into laughter. "Good deduction, Bob, if it got us anywhere. You say you're innocent, but how do I know it? I assure you I've as much reason to suspect you as Garth."

"Suspect me of what?"

"Ah, my boy, that's just it. What is it that anybody is to be suspected of? Yet there is suspicion in the air. I feel it and so do you. And I'll say right here that I do want to engage your help. This is too big—too widespread for me to swing alone. Your first assignment would be a trip to Richmond."

"All right by me," said Bob, unsuccessfully trying to conceal his delight.

"And I don't want this boyishness. You're a man—twenty-four is not so young these days. No 'Mr. Stone,' you know. Say 'Stone' as a friend would, and I'll call you Coles, or Bob if I choose. You may visit me here for the time, if you don't bother me. Of course, your time is your own, except when I have definite work for you. Dost like the picture?"

"Don't I! I'll do my best, sir."

"No sirs, and no pleases and thank yous."

"I get you, and it suits me tiptop. I say, Stone, what's this about a Richmond flurry?"

"It's a ticklish job, old man, but I think you can swing it. I want you to go down to Richmond, stay a couple of days, then a day or two in Washington. The idea is to pick up any and all information you can get about Corey Malden's life, his friends, enemies, business acquaintances and home life. I don't know how you're to do it, that's your business. Get into his clubs, ask questions, quiz his servants, make up to the old lady, chase the girls that set their caps for Corey. I hear there are a lot. Then, in Washington get hold of Carmichael and Carleton—you must have some friends there who can introduce you—"

"All right. About expenses?"

"Bring me your list. Want some ready money?"

"No, I've plenty, unless the thing runs up big, then I'll wire."

"How about your people?"

"Haven't any except Mother. I'll fix it with her, and get off. At once?"

"Yes, say tomorrow. I'll list up some names tonight. Or today. You'd better take a night train."

"Do I tell Perilla?"

"Not now. I'll see to that."

"Communicate with you openly?"

"Yes, it isn't really secret service, but get at Farman, and see where we stand. Good-by, Coles. Drop in this evening for the lists."

With a nod Bob departed and Fleming Stone sat down to think over what he had done.

Little he dreamed what would happen, and whither his fears should be directed.

* * * * * * * *

While his new assistant was away on his Washington trip Fleming Stone was doing all he could to clear up matters against his return.

There were so many things to think about. Was it wise to let Perilla start off on that California trip? He saw no reason against it, and he was glad to have Bob go along.

Stone had carefully studied the scraps of penmanship that Perilla had dutifully collected for him. While they gave him no exact information it did stir his imagination that at least two of the wedding party had criminal tendencies, while four or five were liars.

He took this information, however, with a grain of salt, for his knowledge of graphology was not exhaustive. But he felt that if these stray bits of lore corroborated his suspicions, at least that was a step in the right direction.

But depend upon them, he did not.

Nor did he feel over-great interest in the statistics that go to prove the criminal has certain physical characteristics that betoken his depravity to the layman's eye. A physician experienced in moral degeneracy or dementia praecox might be impressed by such physiological details, but not the average student of humanity.

Then, went on Stone's thoughts, since I confess I'm not an expert diagnostician, I must go to one who is. I wonder if old Simpson will remember me. I think he will.

Deciding to go to see Doctor Simpson Stone rose just as the telephone rang.

It proved to be Perilla. "Come round to dinner," she said. "I'm planning my motor trip." Stone went at once to Perilla's home.

"When will Bob be back?" was her first question.

"I'm not sure; in a few days, I think, probably about Monday."

"All right. You'll let him go to California with us, won't you?"

"I'd be sorry to have him miss the chance. And yet—"

"Never mind 'and yet.' Now, are you certain you can't go?"

"Positive. I only wish I might. How long will the trip be?"

"Nearly a month, I suppose. I must get away. This whole affair is getting on my nerves. I thought I was all right, but the doctor advises me to get away."

"Run along, then, but don't stay too long. There are many things to be done. I may have some facts by the time you get home again."

"I hope so," said Perilla slowly. "And if so, do you think we'd better give up the quest?"

(TO BE CONTINUED)

Compass Points at North Pole

The points of the compass north, south, east and west, relate to the earth only. The North pole is the point of convergence of all the earth's meridians, and every point on the earth's surface must be directly south of this point. Not "south by west," or "south southeast," or in any way inclined to any other point of the compass, but directly south, because its meridian passes through the pole. To an observer at the North pole, therefore, the points of the compass as we know them, are wanting, for in whatever direction he may look he is always looking toward the south.

Navajo Woman Boss of Wigwam, Says Authority on Indian Customs

White women insist on their rights and fight for independence. Navajo women are such complete bosses in the wigwam they don't have to worry abopt emancipation.

They head their clans, which are established on the mother's side, and holds the strings of the family purse because the Navajo wealth is in sheep, which are handed down from mother to daughter.

This is divulged by Wick Miller, who has given much time and study to Indian arts and customs.

"Navajo women don't argue about equal rights," he said. "And they don't insist on deferential gestures; they know their word is final, their position is enviable."

One of the Navajo weavers, Eekh-pah (Coming Again Woman), substantiated this idea. "I don't argue about my rights," she said. "I don't even think about them, and neither does any other Navajo woman."

Dressed in deer-skin moccasins and a gayly colored skirt topped by a dark velveteen blouse, Eekh-pah fingered her turquoise-set bracelets and talked quietly about the customs of her people.

"Our women keep busy," she explained, "with making blankets and rugs. We get the wool from our sheep, comb and card it, and then spin it on that." She pointed to a distaff, a remnant of the ancient type of spinning wheel.

She further explained that the wool is dyed after it is spun and then woven into rugs and blankets on a loom.

Eekh-pah speaks English as well as a white woman for she went away to school. Returning to her tribe, she married a young brave who already had a wife and baby.

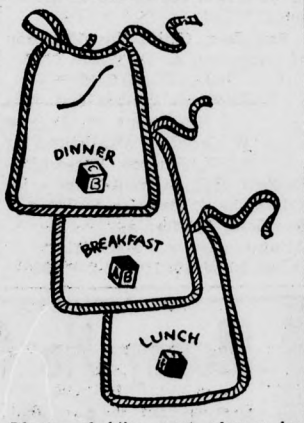
"I didn't want to marry him. I didn't love," she confessed. "But my people pursuaded me to marry him. Now, I no longer live with him; I am divorced."

Divorce among the Navajos consists in separation without benefit of a court decree. Marriage, also, often takes place without a ceremony. The common procedure is for the Navajo maiden and her lover to begin living under the same shelter, thereby announcing to the clan they are married. Occasionally, after the first child is born, they have a marriage ceremony.

"It is not strange," said Eekh-pah, "for a Navajo man to have more than one wife at the same time. But the woman never has two husbands unless one is dead or unless she has a divorce."

Simple Set of Bibs For the Little One

By GRANDMOTHER CLARK



Plenty of bibs must always be handy for the little one and a mother is always ready to make up a few more if they cost as little as these do and also require a little handwork.

This package No. A-4 contains a set of three bibs stamped with designs like shown above on a fine quality heavy sheeting. Binding and thread are not included. The embroidery is in simple outline stitch. Send 15 cents to our stamped goods department and receive this set by mail.

Address Home Craft Co., Dept. A, Nineteenth and St. Louis Ave., St. Louis, Mo. Inclose a stamped addressed envelope for reply when writing for any information.

Million Dollar Cape

Most precious garment in the world, containing no gold or jewelry, is a feather cape in the Bishop museum, Honolulu, one of the most interesting institutions of its kind in the United States. The cape is valued at $1,000,000. It is made from the feathers of birds now extinct, and was worn only by old Hawaiian royalty.

Household Questions

Soot water is excellent for plants. Put soot taken from chimneys, furnaces and stoves into a bag and suspend bag in a pail of water. Let stand for a week before using.

* * *

To prevent shoulder straps slipping off, cut a piece of tape long enough to hold straps. Sew one end of tape to inside of dress on shoulder seam. Then sew one-half of snap fastener onto shoulder seam and the other on the loose end of the tape.

* * *

Custard pies should be baked in a hot oven for the first ten minutes. The crust will then be set and filling will not soak through crust. Reduce heat after first ten minutes so that filling will not boil.

* * *

If cake is to be baked a long time it is wise to line the bottom of pan with oiled paper.

* * *

There is nothing like a beautiful piece of red lacquer to give the note of color that lifts a room from its state of former drabness. It may be a magazine rack or a coffee table, but the lacquered pieces we have in mind are exquisitely done with a finish as smooth and suave as an eggshell. The designs in gold are fine and delicate and the appearance of these exceptionally lovely pieces is quite different from the average lacquered furniture.

* * *

To remove glass stoppers from bottles, take a piece of twine, double and put it around neck of bottle twice. Have someone hold bottle, then take ends of twine, one in each hand, and work back and forth until neck of bottle becomes warm. Stopper can then be removed.

* * *

If cake mixture has been made too stiff do not add more milk to it. Beat an egg and add gradually until mixture is of desired thickness.

* * *

Something quite different in the way of ash trays are charming little oak leaves made of hammered silver. And beside being extremely useful they have the added virtue of being in keeping with your table silver. So many ash trays look out of place if you want to put them on the table.

* * *

When making tomato bisque dissolve a pinch of soda in the milk used in bisque and there will be less danger of it curdling.

* * *

Grease spots may be removed from tan shoes with gasoline. Wet sponge with gasoline (keep away from fire), rub over spots, dry and polish.

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Wealth Merely Means to Proper Ends of Humanity

Let wealth be regarded by any society as an end in itself, and that society shall be cursed and paralyzed alike in its wealth and in its poverty from top to bottom. Our own society is only not cursed so completely as it might be because there are luckily a considerable number of people of all classes in whom the instinct for a better life persist. But these are not sufficiently strong and self-conscious to form a determining factor in the philosophy and politics of the nation.

Let wealth be regarded by some society of the future as a mere means to the proper ends of human life, and whether it is rich or poor on the whole, its wealth will be fairly distributed, and that society happy and healthy.

Fraternal

Masonic Notice

Charity Lodge No. 362, F. & A. M., Campbell, Calif. Stated meetings held on the first Monday of each month.

W. E. Vaughn, W. M.
T. A. Robinson, Secretary

Independent Order of Odd Fellows

Morning Light Lodge No. 42 Meets every Thursday evening in I.O.O.F. hall. Sojourning members are cordially invited to attend the lodge meetings.

Walter Silberbauer, N. G.
Abe Klassen, Secretary

YOU KNOW ME, AL
He's Out, But So Are They
By RING LARDNER
FOR HEAVENS SAKE, JACK, WHAT ARE YOU WEARING THAT HERE FOR? DO YOU KNOW, MR. COOK?
IF I'M A BALL PLAYER, I'M GOING TO LOOK LIKE ONE
OR LADY GODIVA
IF YOU LOOK LIKE A BALL PLAYER, YOU CAN'T TELL ME FROM JACK BARRYMORE
ALL I WISH IS YOU WERE CHAMPION OF THE WORLD
THAT'S MY WATCH. HOW DID HE GET THAT?
THE SAME AS HE GOT MY CLOTHES AND YOUR TRUNK AND MY DOUGH — SHOOTING CRAPS
THROW WATER ON HIM. DON'T LET HIM DIE UNTIL I GET A CHANCE TO GET IT BACK
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VISITING MRS. FARLEY

Mr. and Mrs. Anders Larsen of Los Angeles are guests of Mrs. Larsen's mother, Mrs. Katherine Farley, and relatives, during the Christmas holidays.

VISITORS FROM SHANDON

Mrs. Elizabeth Duncan and son John are home from Shandon for the holiday season with relatives.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

Estate of ANDREW W. JOHNSON, also known as A. W. JOHNSON, Deceased.

Notice is hereby given by the undersigned Executrix of the last Will and Testament of Andrew W. Johnson, also known as A. W. Johnson, deceased, to the creditors of and all persons having claims against the said decedent, to file them, with the necessary vouchers, in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court in and for Santa Clara County, California, within six (6) months after the first publication of this Notice, or within said period to present the same, with the necessary vouchers, to the said Executrix at the office of Bohnett, Hill, Cottrell and Boccardo, Suite 1114 Bank of America Building, in the City of San Jose, County of Santa Clara, State of California, where all business connected with said estate will be transacted.

San Jose, Calif., this 17th day of December, A. D. 1935.

MORVIE JOHNSON,
Executrix of the last Will and Testament of Andrew W. Johnson, also known as A. W. Johnson, Deceased.

Bohnett, Hill, Cottrell & Boccardo,
1114 Bank of America Building,
San Jose, California,
Attorneys for said Executrix.
(Dec. 19-26, 1935; Jan. 2-9, 1936)

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH NOTICES

Edwin Bowling, Pastor

Church school at 9:45. Classes for all grades. Miss Eva Mitchell, superintendent.

Worship service, with sermon by the pastor at 11 a. m. Special music by the choir.

Evening worship at 7:30. Special music by the young people's choir. Epworth League at 6:30 p. m.

Bible study class under the direction of the pastor, Wednesday evenings at 7:30.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS OF THE CAMPBELL BUILDING AND INVESTMENT CO.

Notice is hereby given that the regular Annual Meeting of the stockholders of the Campbell Building and Investment Co., will be held at the office of the Campbell Water Company on Wednesday, the 8th day of January, 1936, at 5:00 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the coming year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

G. S. ROBSON,
Secretary of Campbell Building and Investment Co.
Campbell, Dec. 21, 1935.
(Dec. 26-'35; Jan 2-'36)

HAMILTON AVE. HOME

S. N. Hedegard is building a new home on his residential tract on Hamilton avenue. This is being located just east of the H. E. Hansen home now under construction.

VISITING RELATIVES

Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Klassen and children left Sunday for Reedly where they spent Christmas with Mr. Klassen's parents, and then motored on to Wasco to visit relatives of Mrs. Klassen.

HOLIDAYS IN FRESNO

Mr. and Mrs. Ira Abbott and daughters Jeannette and Jewel went to Fresno to spend the holiday season with relatives.

Favored Wine

The ancient Roman government saw to it the price of wine should be so small as to allow the poorest to indulge in it.

FROM SANTA FE

Miss Helen Buck arrived home Friday and Lucius Buck from Santa Fe Monday to enjoy two weeks with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Buck of Campbell.

TEACHER VISITS HERE

Miss Mary Woodbury of the Oakland schools is enjoying the holiday vacation with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Woodbury in Campbell.

Al Bulmore's Market
For the best meats available at reasonable prices -a trial will convince you
Free Delivery - Tel. 290

BUY YOUR DODGE OR PLYMOUTH from Grattan's Garage

Phone Campbell 152
J. G. BURNS
Plumbing, Gas, Sheet Metal, and Pump Work
85 So. 3rd St. Campbell, Cal

Hardware-Plumbing Heating
Paints and Oils
Competent Workmen
C. H. WHITMAN
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Farmers Service
We specialize in manufacturing farm tools and implements
F. H. DUTRA :: 11 S. Central
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J. YOUNGREN
Painting Contractor
S. 4th St., Campbell - Tel. 132R
I Use and Recommend
DuPONT Paints and Enamels

Henry C. Artana,
INCORPORATED
Autos, Tractors, Trucks
335 W. Santa Clara St.
Ballard 986 San Jose, Calif.

Tires & Batteries
Firestone Service Stores
599 S. First Street • San Jose
Phone Columbia 3700

Weidmann's Health Cleanser Vegetable Soap
Two 25c Cakes 25c
DRUG DEPT., California Public Mkt.
213 West Santa Clara St., San Jose

Wm. Lorimer and Co.
Carpets, Stoves, Etc.
Highest Prices paid for Second Hand Furniture or exchanged as part payment for new.
460 S. 1st St., San Jose
Phone Columbia 810

WALNUTS and Walnut Meats wanted. Top prices paid. Phone 183F2; Latimer Ave., Campbell. Chas. Vicari. 4tp

FOR SALE
One of finest home building sites in Campbell. Lot 90x130 feet, Winchester Road, near Rincon Ave., where we are wrecking the old Butts home. Lot has orange, lemon, palm, magnolia, oak and fruit trees, and is an ideal setting for a nice home. Priced reasonable, and will biuld on terms to responsible buyer.
See GEORGE ELLISON
Mission Hatchery, Campbell

SMITH'S FOR SCHOOL SUPPLIES

Le Deit Glass Co.

762 Lenzen Ave., Tel. Bal. 648

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B. H. PAINTER
CONTRACTOR & BUILDER
of
New and Modern Homes, Etc.
I WILL ASSIST YOU IN ARRANGING FOR BUILDING LOAN, IF REQUIRED
HOME OFFICE: Gordon Ave., Hillcrest, S. J. Phone Mayfair 432
CAMPBELL OFFICE: Campbell Lumber Company Phone 113

Money No Object If It's A Question Of Health

Since 1799 thousands of people have regained their normal health after years of suffering from stomach troubles of all types, such as constipation, indigestion, gas and sour stomach which are the basic factors of such maladies as high blood pressure, rheumatism, periodic headaches, pimples on face and body, pains in the back, liver, kidney and bladder disorder, *exhaustion*, loss of sleep and appetite. Those sufferers have not used any man-made injurious chemicals or drugs of any kind; they have only used a remedy made by nature. This marvelous product grows on the highest mountain peaks, where it absorbs all the healing elements and vitamins from the sun to aid HUMANITY in distress.

It is composed of 19 kinds of natural leaves, seeds, berries and flowers scientifically and proportionately mixed and is known as LION CROSS HERB TEA.

LION CROSS HERB TEA tastes delicious, acts wonderfully upon your system, and is safe even for children. Prepare it fresh like any ordinary tea and drink a glassful once a day, hot or cold.

A one dollar treatment accomplishes WONDERS; makes you look and feel like new born. If you are not as yet familiar with the beneficial effects of this *natural remedy* LION CROSS HERB TEA try it at once and convince yourself. If not satisfactory money refunded to you. Try it and convince yourself with our money-back guarantee.

One Week Treatment $1.00
Six Weeks Treatment $5.00

In order to avoid mistakes in getting the genuine LION CROSS HERB TEA, please fill out the attached coupon.

Lio - Pharmacy Dept.
1180 Second Ave.,
N. Y. City, N. Y.
Gentlemen:
Enclosed find $.....for which please send me .....treatments of the famous LION CROSS HERB TEA.
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ADDRESS .....
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Plan Now to Do More Electrically!

THE REDUCED ELECTRIC RATES bring to you a Bargain Value in Electric Service. It means you can have better lighting. You can have more electric servants to help you with housework every day. Electricity more than ever is the Biggest Bargain in the Home. Take full advantage of it.

Here's How Cheaply Certain Electrical Servants Work Under the New Low-Cost Electricity:

- If your electric bill has been $2.09 or less per month . . . you can use an electric dishwasher 90 times a month for 13¢, run a washing machine for 11¢ a month, use a vacuum cleaner for 8.3¢ a month.
- Add any one of these electric appliances. Operate it on the savings from the reduced rates. If your electric bill is $2.10 or more your savings are even greater.
- The above figures are based on an estimated average cost for electricity in all incorporated areas. In unincorporated areas the cost is slightly higher.

"Lower the cost of electricity and we will use more electricity." If you have been one of our customers who has said this, now you can put additional electrical servants to work in your home at no additional cost or only slight increase in cost. Electricity right after your December meter reading will be cheaper than ever before.

With the new reduced rates, the unit cost of electricity steps down sharply as you add certain essential and labor-saving electrical servants. An electric refrigerator is one of these. A washing machine and ironer or a vacuum cleaner, electric heater or larger floor and table lamps that give better light for better sight. Any or all of these electric servants would make ideal gifts this Christmas. You can add certain of these appliances without increasing your monthly bill and you can add all of them with only a slight increase in your bill.

You will find special Christmas displays of electric appliances in stores everywhere and in all our offices. See them. Ask to have them demonstrated. Make THIS an electrical Christmas in your home.

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